THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872. NUMBER 153.

FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

POLITICAL.

Republican, Democratic and Liberal Conventions.

MIXED ILLINOIS TICKET.

Condoling Letter from Carl Schurz.

A "CONFIDENTIAL" CIRCULAR.

Vermont Republican Convention.

MONTPELIER, VT., June 26.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer and two electors at large was held in this place to-day. Four hundred and fifteen delegates, representing nearly every town in the State, were present. The two leading candidates for the gubernatorial nomination were Hon. John W. Stewart and Hon. Fred Billings, and the feeling between their supporters was strong and positive. Hon. Julius Converse, appearing with considerable strength as a third candidate, prevented a nomination on the first ballot. Before the second ballot Stewart was withdrawn, and his supporters cast their votes for Converse. The result was the nomination of the latter gentleman by just the required vote.

Hon. E. S. Taft, of Burlington, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. John A. Page, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

For electors the convention nominated Hon. Harmon Canfield and E. P. Jewett.

Resolutions strongly endorsing the Philadelphia platform and nominees were passed.

After the business of the Convention was completed Mr. Billings, in pursuance of a unanimous request, appeared on the platform and made an admirable speech.

The gathering was a noble one in the character of its members, and was the largest delegation convention ever held in Vermont.

Illinois Liberal Republican Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, June 26.—The Liberal Republican State Convention met at noon to-day in the House of Representatives. The house was overcrowded. All the delegates could not obtain seats. The Convention was called to order by Eugene L. Gross, chairman of the Central Committee. A prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Hale. Mr. Gross nominated Governor Palmer for temporary chairman, and Sidney Thomas, of Cook, and Erle Johnson, of Henry, as secretaries. Governor Palmer, who was received with cheers, made an address, welcoming the delegates to the Convention, and predicted the success of the Liberal movement.

The various committees on conference, permanent organization and credentials were then appointed. The temporary chairman then read the subjoined letter from the Hon. Carl Schurz:

St. Louis, June 25.—My Dear Sir: I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the Convention of the Liberal Republicans of Illinois to-morrow. I arrived here last night from the East, and find an accumulation of business which demands my immediate attention; besides, I desire to address my constituents here before taking part in the campaign elsewhere. You have my earnest wishes in your endeavors to rally for united action all the elements of the opposition to that system of policy which is now controlled in the Government and the people of this Republic, and which, not inappropriately, has been called "Grantism." [Applause.] It is true that the people of the North and South will be once more bound together by the inspiring consciousness of a common nationality, of common rights, and of common duties, and to this end it is necessary that the traditional barriers be broken down, and that the use of force by which the embers of civil strife are assiduously fanned and the bitter feelings of past effects are kept alive for partisan advantages give way to these moral agencies—conciliation and free fraternal intercourse—without which our Republican system cannot long endure. [Applause.] It is time the despotism of party spirit is broken, which, in the shape of personal Government, rules our legislation, and the past organization of office holders, debauched with corruption, demoralizes and subjugates public opinion, and stands in the way of every true and thorough reform, and to this end it is necessary that the embodiment of that despotism, the present administration, be defeated in its efforts to continue in power, and that thus a free field be opened for a reformatory movement, untrammeled by selfish partisan control. [Applause.] Whether we will be able to accomplish all we desire or not, we certainly can accomplish this if for that purpose we unite in an energetic effort, and our success will be a great step in the right direction. Although I cannot be with you to-morrow, I hope to be able to co-operate with you to that end in the course of the present canvass. [Applause.] Very respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the Conference Committee notify the Democratic State Convention that a Committee on Conference had been appointed, and the Convention authorized the Committee to confer with a Committee to be appointed by the Democratic Convention to promote the objects for which both bodies had assembled.

On motion, the Cincinnati platform was unanimously adopted. [Cheers.] The Cincinnati candidates were endorsed amid great enthusiasm.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention reassembled at 3 P. M. The Committee on Credentials reported that all the delegations were full. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Gov. Palmer; for Vice Presidents, Hon. L. B. Otis, C. N. Holden, Hon. W. B. Scates, Ephraim Sumner, R. F. Whitemor, W. C. Stacy, Hon. G. D. A. Parks, J. C. Harvey, Chaplain J. A. Chultez, George Snyder, G. L. Hornyetzer, D. B. Miner, H. B. Blathan, Jno. Wolf, W. G. McKeen, S. Carlton, R. Rowett, M. W. Sharp and B. F. Woods; Secretary, Sidney Thomas, with four Assistant Secretaries.

The report was adopted.

The President read a congratulatory and fraternal dispatch from the Mississippi Democratic and Conservative Conventions in session at Jackson. Its reading was received with applause, and a suitable response was ordered to be returned.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was called for. He made a short speech, in which he stated that the South was fully prepared to join in cementing the State in an everlasting peace.

The convention took a recess of an hour, and on reassembling a State Central Committee was elected, after which the convention adjourned until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.—The Liberal Republican Convention reassembled at 7 P. M. Horace White reported a series of resolutions.

A committee from the Democratic Convention reported that it had adopted the report of the Conference Committee on an invitation to meet with the Democratic Convention in the Opera House was accepted, and the Convention adjourned for that purpose.

Illinois Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, June 26.—The Democratic State Convention of Illinois met at the Opera House in this city to-day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and to nominate a ticket for State officers and for Presidential electors. Promptly at twelve o'clock at noon the Convention was called to order by Hon. A. G. Burr, chairman of the State Central Committee, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Currahan.

On motion of Alex. Storne, Hon. J. C. Allen, of Crawford, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman, and appearing upon the platform, he briefly addressed the convention, after returning his thanks for the honor conferred, and urging upon the delegates to conduct their business with deliberation and in a spirit of conciliation, looking to a union with another convention (the Liberal Republican) now in session.

John L. Richberg, of Cook county, was elected temporary secretary, and John C. Howey, of the Effingham district, secretary.

A committee on credentials, consisting of one from each Congressional district, was appointed, and a similar committee on permanent organization.

Pending the report of these committees, a motion was made and adopted that the chairmen of the district delegations present informally the names of persons whom they desired for appointment on the Committee on Resolutions, and the following list was read for the information of the Convention: James R. Doolittle, Jr., Wm. J. Omahan, Dave Cameron Oppelland, John R. Wheelan, Charles K. Loth, D. W. Burt, J. E. Hardy, L. W. Ross, J. B. Patterson, Scott Wike, H. M. Vandeveer, Lyman Lacey, Thomas E. Bundy, A. N. Swizer, Wm. B. Wilson, Wm. H. Snyder, and John H. Oberly.

After some discussion on previous motions, the Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—The State Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., and was called to order by the temporary chairman, who announced that a representative from the Liberal Republican Convention was in the hall, and waiting to make a report to the Convention. The announcement was greeted with cheers. The delegate in question, Hon. E. M. Haines, was escorted to the platform amid tumultuous applause, and announced that the Liberal Republican Convention, now in session in this city, and presided over by Gov. John M. Palmer, had appointed a committee of nineteen persons, one from each Congressional district, to confer with a similar committee from this Convention, upon questions of interest to the people of this State. The announcement was greeted with loud and long continued applause.

Mr. Bush, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report, nominating Hon. J. C. Allen, the Temporary Chairman, for permanent President of the Convention; Col. Daniel Cameron and Jas. Ryker, Vice Presidents from the State at large, with an additional Vice President from each Congressional District, and J. C. Richberg, of Cook, for permanent Secretary, with a number of Assistant Secretaries. The report was adopted by acclamation.

On motion, the roll was then called for the appointment of a Committee of Conference to meet a similar committee from the Liberal Republican Convention.

At this point the President of the Convention read a telegram from the Democratic and Conservative Conventions of Mississippi, now in session, sending greetings to the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions of Illinois, and proposing to clasp hands with them across the bloody chasm made by the war. The reading of the dispatch was received with cheers.

A dispatch was read from Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, of Illinois, expressing regret at his inability to attend the convention, and a hope that their deliberations would result in the nomin ation of a ticket which will be successful at the coming election.

The Committee on Credentials reported all the counties in the State fully represented.

A committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed to select and report the names of electors from the several districts and from the State at large.

The motion was opposed by several delegates, on the ground that the matter would be disposed of by the Conference Committee of the two Conventions; and the motion was finally temporarily laid on the table.

While the convention was waiting for the reports of the several committees, Hon. W. W. O'Brien, being called for, appeared on the platform and made a short speech, congratulating the Convention upon the favorable auspices under which it had assembled, and upon the allegiance which had been formed with the Liberal Republicans of the State.

The committee appointed to report the names of delegates from the State at large and from the different Congressional Districts to the National Convention at Baltimore, reported the following list: W. F. Coolbaugh, of Cook; J. J. Phillips, of Montgomery; Aaron K. Shaw, of Richland; Amerdig, of Knox. Alternates—T. Lyle Dickey, of LaSalle; J. L. D. Morrison, of St. Clair; C. H. McCormick, of Cook; Amos Herrington, of Kane.

When the list of delegates at large was read, a delegate from Cook rose and protested against the selection of W. F. Coolbaugh as delegate, declaring that the wish of the Cook county delegation was that C. H. McCormick should represent that district upon the delegation at large, and moved that the report of the committee be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the name of Coolbaugh and substitute the name of McCormick.

After considerable confusion and rather excited debate, the motion to commit was tabled. The rest of the list was read.

The report of the Committee as a whole was then adopted. A delegate moved that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report resolutions instructing the delegates to Baltimore to cast their votes for Greeley and Brown. Adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only a few dissenting voices being heard. Three cheers for Greeley and Brown were called and given with a will.

A motion that when the Convention adjourns it be until 7:30 this evening was adopted.

Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, being on the floor, was invited to the platform, and made a brief speech, in the course of which, referring to the Cincinnati ticket, he asserted that if it nominated at Baltimore D. W. Voorhees, he would support it.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted the following platform:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Illinois in convention assembled, that the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the clear interpretation of the same in the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that convention for the office of President of the United States offers the convention ground upon which the liberal men of all political parties can conscientiously unite in opposition to personal Government and its attendant official corruption.

Resolved, That our delegates this day chosen to represent us in the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, be instructed to act and vote for us as a unit and in the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned until 7:30 this evening.

Evening Session.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 7:30 A. M.

General McClernand, from the Committee of Conference, appointed by the Convention to meet a similar Committee from the Liberal Republican Convention, advanced to the platform and submitted the following ticket for State officers, as agreed upon by the Joint Conference Committee: For Governor—Gustavus A. Koerner, of St. Clair; Lieutenant Governor—General Charles Black, of Champaign; Secretary of State—Edward Rummell, of Peoria; Auditor of State—Daniel O'Hara, of Cook; State Treasurer—Chas. H. Lonfair, of Sangamon; Attorney General—Lawrence Weldon, of McLean; Clerk of Supreme Court—First Grand Division, R. A. D. Wellbanks, of Jefferson; Clerk of Supreme Court, Second Division—David A. Brown.

Of the nominees on the State ticket, those for Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, are Liberal Republicans. Those for Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor and Treasurer are Democrats. The candidates for Clerk of Supreme Court in the first and second divisions are Democrats. The candidate in the third division is a Liberal Republican.

On motion, a committee of three was then appointed by the President of the Convention to proceed to the hall where the Liberal Republican Convention is in session, and invite that body to join this Convention.

George W. Slipp of La Salle offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention to represent them in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore are hereby instructed to cast their votes for Greeley and Brown as the Presidential candidates.

He supported the resolution in a few forcible remarks. Some further debate, amid considerable cries of "question", ensued, when a motion for the previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted by an apparently unanimous vote.

The committee appointed to invite the Liberal Republican Convention to unite with this Convention here appeared and reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that the members of the Liberal Convention were now on the way to the hall.

Immediately afterwards Gov. Palmer, President of the Liberal Convention, appeared, arm in arm with Gov. Koerner, amid the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the delegates and spectators, and advanced to the platform, when he was met by Gov. Allen, President of the Convention.

Gov. Palmer then announced that the Liberal Republican Convention had heartily indorsed the nominations reported by the Joint Committee of Conference of the two Conventions, and gladly joined hands with the Democrats in their support.

Gov. Allen said he desired to meet the advances of the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Convention in the spirit in which they were made, and, like Paul, forgetting the things that are behind, strike hands with him in a common cause.

As the Chairmen of the two Conventions advanced and clasped hands, another scene of wild excitement ensued, the delegates standing upon the benches and cheering for several minutes.

Gov. Koerner was then introduced, and in a brief speech returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, which he had not sought; but, on the contrary, he had hoped to see another nominated for the position. He accepted the nomination, and pledged his best efforts for the success of the ticket and cause it represented.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—The Democratic State Convention organized with Chas. Haight, a Greeleyite, as President. Committees were appointed and the convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

After the recess ex-Gov. Randolph was chosen Permanent Chairman of the Democratic State Convention. He made an address, saying the Baltimore Convention would be composed of men actuated by higher motives than merely to beat Grant, and although the action of that convention was probably a foregone conclusion, yet he thought this State convention would act wisely in not expressing any opinion as to the candidates at Baltimore. He said the recent conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was not a *fiasco*, but was held to ascertain whether it was practicable to unite all the elements of opposition to Grant, as Greeley's nomination had not accomplished that desideratum. He believed, however, that Greeley would be nominated at Baltimore, but he would only occupy the high office while the power would be again delegated to the people.

The following delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention were elected: Theo. F. Randolph, John P. Stockton, Leon Abbott and Charles Haight.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, During a greater portion of the time since the organization of the States of the Union that the Democratic party has administered the affairs and declared the policy of the national government under its administration, constitutional liberty prevailed throughout the country: individual rights were protected, and prosperity characterized all our material interests; to restore the government to its former condition under Democratic rule, and particularly to re-establish a sound financial policy is of paramount importance; personal liberty and decentralization of power is the first duty of every citizen; therefore,

Resolved, That the true interests of our country require the establishment of the principles, policy and administrative experiences of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the co-operation of all our fellow citizens who are opposed to the pernicious principles and conduct of affairs of the present administration, and who are in favor of decentralization of the Government, the remission of local self-government to the several States, relief from existing taxation by restricting the expenses of collection and the enormous expenditures of the Government, the inviolability of personal freedom, and a return to those principles of government which distinguished the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.

Resolved, That local self-government is a right inherited by the people and essential to liberty; that in creating a central government with grand powers for general purposes, the people did not surrender their right, but reserved to themselves the control of their home affairs; that any attempt on the part of Congress to interfere under any pretext with the full and free exercise of this right is usurpation, which the people ought not to to tolerate; because, its toleration leads to the destruction of the personal liberties and municipal privileges of the citizen, and the abandonment of all that renders free government valuable.

Resolved, That so far as the Cincinnati platform agrees with the above principles set forth, it meets our approval.

Resolved, That we do authorize and instruct our State Executive Committee to unite and co-operate with any other committee or organization in this State opposed to the present national administration.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide by and support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

Confidential Circular to Anti-Greeleyites.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—A confidential circular has been quietly distributed here to-day among the Democrats and Liberal Republicans opposed to the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. The circular has no name appended, that being left blank, to be filled by the party distributing them. The exact source is not apparent, but it is rumored that a considerable number came from Louisville to-day, and it is known that some have been filled up, directed to Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, in Baltimore. The circular is marked "confidential," and is as follows:

Confidential, June 26.—Dear Sir—The Cincinnati movement, conceived in corruption, has so far spread its malign influence that prompt measures alone can save the Democratic party from disbandment and destruction. It is impossible for the village politicians who have seized the party machinery to succeed in anything but their avowed object to disband the party as a means of future usefulness. The Democratic organization should be preserved, and as the Greeleyites announce their intention to bolt and to support their candidates, if they don't secure their object, it is now the duty of true Democrats to prepare for severance from such politicians, and by throwing off elements of discord to make the organization stronger and better in the future. The honest men of the country will be attracted to that party which plants itself upon principles. The Cincinnati Convention was a self-constituted body of leaders. Half of them have bolted. It requires only one bold, prompt action to send dismay into the ranks of the scheming politicians who seek plunder and office; that is, to prepare now for a Democratic nomination at all hazards. You are earnestly requested to attend the Baltimore Convention, and to secure the presence there of at least two prominent and true Democrats from each Congressional district of your State. If the Baltimore Convention is so lost to reason, so shameless in total abandonment of principles as to go outside of the party for life-long opponents as their nominees, such action will release true Democrats then and there to organize another Convention to nominate tried and trustworthy standard bearers; as between such men and the radicals there cannot be any doubt that the masses will rally in support of true Democrats, leaving the politicians who have endeavored to disrupt the party as solitary and stranded leaders without followers. Immediate preparation for this action may bring the politicians to their senses. Please report to me without delay the names and address of those who attend for the purpose indicated, and also their address in Baltimore.

Yours truly,

Georgia Democratic Convention.

ATLANTA, June 26.—The Georgia Democratic State Convention was as large and able a body as ever assembled in Georgia. The action was entirely harmonious. The President was Albert Layton, of Muscogee. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia stands on the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country the unchangeable doctrine that this is a union of States, and that the indestructibility of equality with each other, is an indispensable part of our political system.

Resolved, That in the approaching election the Democratic party invites everybody to co-operate with them in a zealous determination to change the present usurping and corrupt administration by placing in power men who are true to principles, constitutional government and the faithful and economical administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That in our opinion the delegates to the Baltimore Convention should go unmolested by instructors, and should act with all the light before them as they deem best for the good of the party and for the welfare of the country.

Opposition to Greeley.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The following call was issued here to-day:

"A conference having been had on the part of many Democrats of the city and State of New York who are opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley at the Baltimore Convention, and who will not support him if nominated, to take such measures as principle, duty and self-respect, demand, in view of such event, it is deemed the most practicable method of giving expression to such opposition, to invite all Democrats in every part of the Union who are willing to co-operate in such a movement, and can personally attend, to be present at Baltimore on the 8th of July, to confer together, and take such action as then may be deemed advisable."

The call is signed by Joseph R. Flanders and John F. Van Allen.

Meeting of Ohio Liberal Republican State Central Committee.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—The Republican State Central Committee held another meeting this morning. Every district in the State except one was represented. An Executive Committee was appointed, with Gen. E. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, as Chairman. Although some leading Democrats expressed a desire to concede the nomination of Supreme Judge or Secretary of State to the Liberal Republicans, it was decided by the Committee that they did not wish any position on the State ticket.

Nearly all the delegates to the Democratic Convention have arrived, and the Convention tomorrow promises to be unusually large.

"Liberal" Pow-wow in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The Liberal Republicans of this city opened the campaign at Morton Hall to-night. Among the speakers was Hon. A. K. McClure, who made a speech as bitter as that of Sumner, charging the administration with nepotism, bribery and corruption. The Philadelphia Convention was ridiculed as a packed affair, consisting only of postmasters, custom house officials and members of the bread and butter brigade generally. The action of the Union League in the endorsement of Grant was ridiculed as directly opposed to their decision of two years ago not to interfere in politics. Senators Morton and Logan and others were finally attacked.

Pennsylvania Republican Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The Republican nominations were made yesterday by the Crawford county system, the people showing their preferences by a direct vote. The Congressional nominations were as follows: First District, D. Longstreth; Second District, Charles O'Neil; Third District, Leonard Myers; Fourth District, William D. Kelly; Fifth District, Al. Harmer. The proceedings were quiet, and the experiment is regarded as a success, though it is conceded the system will not prevent the bidding back of election returns and false counting.

Maine Republican Congressional Convention.

PORTLAND, ME., June 26.—The Republican Convention for the first Congressional district of Maine was held to-day. On the fourth ballot J. H. Burleigh was declared the nominee of the Convention. The committee on resolutions made a report endorsing the Republican principles of the Philadelphia Convention.

Groesbeck and the Presidency.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—It is well understood here and it is certain that Mr. Groesbeck will show respect to the action of the National Convention, and will not antagonize it by accepting the nomination made at New York or by any other nomination made outside of the regular Democratic Convention.

SPORTING.

Ocean Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The ocean yacht race for the cup presented by Commodore Bennett, will take place in the latter part of July.

BEST TIME IN SINGLE SCULL BOAT RACE.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 26.—The three mile single scull boat race for $1,000 a side, between Ellis Ward, one of the Ward brothers, and J. J. Cleary, of this city, was won easily by Ward. Time: 21 minutes and 38 seconds, the best time on record.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Base ball: Baltimores 8; Nationals of Washington, 1.

INDIANA.

Destruction of Railway Shops.

LAFAYETTE, June 26.—About two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the machine shop of the L. N. & A. C. R. R. in this city, resulting in the total destruction of the machine shop and blacksmith shops. There were four locomotives in the shop in running order. One was stripped for repairs. All were very seriously damaged. The buildings were all frame, of a temporary character. Loss probably $50,000; partially covered by insurance.

RHODE ISLAND.

Brown University Commencement.

PROVIDENCE, July 26.—The one hundred and fourth commencement of Brown University was held to-day. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Rev. Edmund Fowler Smith, of the class of 1816, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Governor Hoffman has left Albany for a two weeks' trip, and will visit the Boston jubilee.

—Meethern Powers, one of the Jersey City strikers, was sentenced to eight months, imprisonment for assaulting a policeman.

—Senator Thurman delivered the annual address before the literary societies of the University of Virginia, to an immense audience.

—The case of Dr. Wm. Cameron, for the shooting of Bennett Jones last April in Memphis, was taken up on Tuesday in the Criminal Court.

—During a recent severe thunder storm, Hon. D. J. Hammond, of Hanover, Ill., lost 50,000 young trout, valued at $5,000. It is believed they died from the effects of the lightning.

—In a shooting affray at Corinth, Mississippi, on Tuesday, Edward Howell, a bar-tender at a hotel, was shot in the thigh by Jim Munroe, and was seriously wounded.

—A planter named Murray, residing in Benton county, Mississippi, was shot and killed on Saturday by a man named Bennett, who had seduced the daughter of Murray. Bennett was arrested.

—A train from Memphis for Little Rock ran off the track near Brinkley on Tuesday night. The ladies' car was carried down an embankment, but, fortunately, beyond a few bruises, none of the passengers were injured.

—A Geneva correspondent under date of June 6th, says that the impression there is that the British Government has ascertained that a judgment will be given by the Court of Arbitration in favor of the United States on all the various counts.

—The steamship Weser, from New York, Moravian, from Baltimore, and St. David, from Quebec, have arrived at Liverpool. Helvetia and Manhattan, from Liverpool, and Cambria, from Hamburg, at New York; St. Laurent, from New York, at Brest.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Additional Article.

HOW THE SENATORS VOTED.

Military Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1872.

MILITARY COURT-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial will meet at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 5th of July for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail: Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonels J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry; P. Lagenguel, First Infantry; H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry, and T. C. English, Second Infantry; Majors T. J. Haner, commissary of subsistence; P. T. Swaine, Second Infantry; John Hamilton, First Artillery, and Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry. Captain E. W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

When information was received last week that the Geneva tribunal had decided that the claims for indirect damages could not come before the arbitrators, gentlemen occupying high official positions here considered that this was in effect a settlement of the question and terminated the pending negotiations relative to the additional article to the treaty of Washington. This view, however, was based on the supposition that the decision to be formally announced at a subsequent meeting will be in accordance with the repeatedly declared position of this Government, namely, that these claims would not be withdrawn, and that they were presented not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent on acts complained of and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration submitted to the Tribunal. In the diplomatic language used in the premises, the United States sincerely and without reservation surrender to the arbitrament designated by the treaty.

The additional article to the treaty of Washington, as just published, is imperfect, the following paragraph having been accidently omitted, namely:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has contended that said indirect claims were included in the treaty, &c.

The following is the vote on the adoption of the amended article:

Yeas—Senators Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Caldwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Ferry of Conn., Ferry of Mich., Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Ind., Hamlin, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnson, Kellogg, Logan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Norton, Norwood, Nye, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, Vickers, West, Wilson, Windom, Wright—43.

Nays—Senators Casserly, Corbett, Davis of W. Va., Edmunds, Hamilton of Texas, Kelly, Sumner, Tipton—8.

Absent or not voting—Senators Ames, Blair, Brownlow, Carpenter, Cole, Conkling, Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Howe, Lewis, Osborn, Price, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman and Trumbull—23.

PERSONALS.

The Secretary of War will leave here on Saturday evening for Madison, Wis., to attend a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 3d and 4th of July, when he will return to remain here during the session.

Secretary Delano returned to the city this morning. These, with Attorney-General Williams, are the only Cabinet officers in Washington.

Secretary Boutwell is expected to resume his official duties this week.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather prevail on Thursday over the Southern States east of the Mississippi with light to fresh south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and possibly occasional areas of light rain. Clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds for the middle States; clear to clearing weather and light to fresh easterly to southerly winds for New England; partially cloudy weather and possibly areas of light rain from the Ohio Valley to Lake Michigan and the upper lakes, followed during the day by winds veering to westerly and northerly, and clearing weather.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds a conference to-morrow with the President of the National Tobacco Board of Trade relative to the new law affecting the tax on that product.

FOREIGN.

The Geneva Arbitration.

PROSCRIBING THE JESUITS.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The *Herald's* Geneva special, dated last night, states that the adjournment of last Wednesday till to-morrow was made on the understanding that if a dispatch arrived from the Emperor William before the Court be immediately convened. The dispatch arrived, and accordingly the Court was summoned, but as the meeting was late to-day, the proceedings were limited to the formal presentation of papers, and an agreement made to discuss them fully on Thursday. The consequence of the muddled cypher telegrams is that future dispatches will be sent by way of Brest. A summary of the position is that the British Government withdraws the claims. Both parties are fairly before the Tribunal. England, however, persists in her demand for a long adjournment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT TREATY.

LONDON, June 26.—The International Copyright Treaty between Great Britain and the German Empire has been drafted at Berlin.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON CONSIDERED SAFE.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Echo* this afternoon says: Notwithstanding the misapprehension by the American representative of the intention of their Government relative to the indirect claims, it has reason to believe that the treaty of Washington is safe.

The *Standard*, however, is opposed to this opinion.

GERMANY.

PROSCRIBING JESUITS.

BERLIN, June 26.—The Federal Council has approved the amendments made by the Landtag to the bill proscribing Jesuits. The bill thus becomes a law, and its provisions will soon be carried into effect.

MILITARY LEVIES.

The Mayors of the cities in Alsace and Lorraine have been ordered to prepare registers for a military levy in October next.

CANADA.

THE LATE ABDUCTION.

TORONTO, June 26.—Dr. Rufus Bratton, who was abducted on the 4th instant by the United States detectives and taken to Yorkville, South Carolina, has been returned to Canadian jurisdiction, and is now there.

FRANCE.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

VERSAILLES, June 26.—It is stated that the negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops have been brought to a favorable conclusion.

TURKEY.

EGYPTIAN VISITOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Khedive of Egypt arrived here to-day, and was received by the Sultan with royal honors.

ALBANY.

The Court of Impeachment—Governor's Proclamation.

ALBANY, June 26.—Charles O'Connor declines an invitation to act as senior counsel with the impeachment managers in the Judge McCunn case. To-day several witnesses were examined in relation to the Bergner case, in which McCunn is charged with malfeasance.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering an extraordinary general term of the Supreme Court for the third judicial department, to be held on July 16th, at Albany, at which will be heard the appeal suits brought in the Tweed and other New York cases.

MEMPHIS.

Contested Election Case Decided—Arrival of a Dominican Priest.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the contested election case of Curry against Wright, for the shrievalty of this county, which has been in Court for nearly two years. Curry, the Republican candidate, contested the election of Wright on the ground of fraudulent returns, which count was sustained.

ARRIVAL OF A DOMINICAN PRIEST.

Father Tom Burk, a famous Dominican, arrived here last evening, and will spend a week at the parsonage of St. Peter's.

UTAH.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

SALT LAKE, June 26.—Last night Oliver C. O'Brien shot and killed Charles L. Dolson in the postoffice. Both men belong to the sporting fraternity. The cause of the shooting was a circular issued by Dolson charging Mrs. O'Brien with being a prostitute and O'Brien with being a speak-thief. O'Brien was arrested.

NEW YORK.

Eight Hour Strikes.

TRIAL OF STOKES COMMENCED.

The Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1872.

FRAUDULENT INVOICES.

Phillips & Sons, commission merchants, had their books seized by the Customs officials yesterday, on allegations of fraudulently undervaluing invoices of maccaroni.

THE EIGHT HOUR STRIKES.

The oil cloth manufacturing strikers have resumed work at ten hours.

The locomotive works and machine shops at Paterson, New Jersey, have been closed on account of a strike of some six hundred men. The closing of these shops throws nearly three thousand men out of work. The employers will not open their shops until the men are ready to resume work on the old basis.

The indications are that the striking iron founders of this city and Brooklyn will resume work this week.

The agents dispatched from here to induce the eight hundred ship builders at Chester, Pa., failed to induce the men to strike.

Ninety-four trade organizations were represented at the meeting last night, at which resolutions were passed that a parade take place on the 1st of August.

All the hands employed at Baxters', furniture manufacturers, Forty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, numbering one hundred and fifty, reported to the Eight Hour League to-day, having again struck in consequence of the determination on the part of the employers to return to the old system, after having for the past five weeks adopted the eight-hour law.

The marble polishers, metal workers, iron moulders, and Singer's sewing machine men are still on a strike. The house painters have all returned to work at eight hours. The pavement contractors have mostly acceded to the demands of their men, who struck this morning for higher wages and eight hours. The Brooklyn City Railroad increased the pay of all its employes twenty-five cents per day.

No new development occurred to-day in Paterson relative to the strike in the locomotive shops. Three thousand are out of employment, representing 15,000 persons who are direct sufferers from the movement, while the stoppage of work involves a loss of $9,000 a day to the city.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

James McHenry, of Atlantic and Great Western Railroad fame, and other gentlemen interested in the Erie question, arrived last night by the Russia. This party controls more than sixty millions of Erie stock, and are busily engaged in framing a new Board of Directors. Mr. McHenry was closeted with Mr. L. M. Barlow this afternoon, and it is understood that their arrangements are well-nigh perfected.

STOKES' TRIAL.

Twelve jurors in Stokes' case were obtained this forenoon. A motion was denied by the District Attorney, who claimed that but one verdict could be rendered if it was proved that the prisoner deliberately shot Fisk. He urged the jury to lay aside all impressions, and act upon the evidence laid before them. The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

SUNDAY PROCESSIONS.

The first arrest under the new Sunday law, forbidding processions with music on the Sabbath, was made on Sunday afternoon. The President of a German Singing Society was arrested and taken before Judge Sutherland, on a plea of his court not having been served with a copy of the new law, released the prisoner.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Life Association of America, of which Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, Noah Davis, Samuel Barlow and Benjamin Tracy are trustees, was fully organized to-day, with James H. Coghill as President and Charles H. Hallgarten as Vice President.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day. Lump sold at an average of $2.55½ per ton; steamboat, $3.35; grate, $3.30½; egg, $3.35¾; stove, $3.30¾, and chestnut, $3.35.

ORANGEMEN PERMITTED TO PARADE.

The Orangemen obtained permission from the Board of Police to day to parade on the 12th of July. They expect to turn out six thousand men.

AMERICUS CLUB REORGANIZED.

The Americus Club was reorganized yesterday by Mrs. Tilton, Judge Shandley and others, formerly known as members of the Ring.

HEAVY FAILURE.

The failure of Baldwin, Rice & Co., straw goods house, for $1,000,000, is announced. The assets are said to be considerable.

SENTENCED TO SING SING.

Chauncey Johnson, a pal of Butch Heinrich, and a notorious thief, was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing.

SMUGGLED LACE SEIZED.

Three thousand yards of lace smuggled in milk cans on the steamer Russia were seized yesterday.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The United States Treasury took only $1,084,400 bonds at 113 07-100@113 24-100.

BOSTON.

Reception of the Irish Band—Harvard College Commencement—The Musical Jubilee—Grand Ball.

BOSTON, June 26.—The various Irish organizations of Boston and vicinity have voted to turn out in full force and regalia to receive the Irish Band, which sailed on the 19th inst. The Fenian Brotherhood will parade on the occasion.

HARVARD COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

President Grant, Governor Washburne, the Trustees of the Body Educational Fund, and other distinguished gentlemen, attended the Commencement at Harvard College. There was no military escort.

The attendance at the Harvard College commencement is unusually large, owing probably to the presence of President Grant, and other distinguished persons. There was the usual procession, followed by literary exercises in the church and the bestowal of degrees by President Eliot. President Grant, Governor Washburne and James Martineau received the degree of LL. D. Much enthusiasm was manifested as the names of President Grant and Governor Washburne were called, rising and cheering the President. E. Rockwood Hoar was chosen President of the Alumni.

GRAND BALL.

The grand ball this evening at the Coliseum was attended by at least twenty five thousand people. The English, German and French bands performed the introductory music. The two and a half acres of floor, from which the seats were removed, were literally packed with would-be promenaders. Locomotion in any of the promenades was difficult, and soon after the first quadrille was attempted those who did not propose to dance sought rest in the capacious gallery. Strauss led the waltzes including Gungeschlatter; "Kunstler Leben," "Blue Danube," "Wine, Women and

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. EMUEL TODD Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. M. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ASHLEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
WM. S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
J. L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
D. RAMSEY, Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharon.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Tomperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL PUTNVIANCE, MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113⅞.

THE Secretary of the Treasury having found it impracticable to prepare the necessary regulations and instructions for the new tariff by the 1st of July, it will not go into effect until August 1st. The repeal of the stamp duties goes into effect on the 1st of October.

IT is well to keep in mind the recent declaration of Jeremiah S. Black, certainly the ablest and one of the most trusted leaders of the Pennsylvania Democracy as to Mr. Greeley's fitness for high office. "Of all the prominent men in the country," said Judge Black, "Horace Greeley is the only one who lacks every single qualification for the Presidency."

THE President of the late International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, Mr. H. T. Miller, denies formally that the Convention over which he presided took the action on total abstinence and tobacco which was reported by the Associated Press, and on which brief comments were made in this journal. Resolutions of the character referred to were presented to the Convention but not adopted. Total abstinence and refraining from the use of tobacco are not, therefore, tests of membership.

THE New York *Staats Zeitung*, the organ of the German Democrats of the State and city, and the most extensively circulated German political paper in the union, still opposes Greeley, and warns the Baltimore Convention his nomination will ensure the re-election of General Grant. The defection of the German Democrats has alarmed the Greeleyites, and every effort has been made by them to secure their support, but so far with very little effect. A candid review of the political movements of this class of our population, as shown by the spirit of the German press, makes it clear that Greeley will not receive the votes of as many German Democrats as Governor Seymour did in 1868.

THE "organ" does not deny that the secret of its course in advocating Hartranft is because Senator Cameron had a son of one of its proprietors appointed and confirmed United States Consul to Dublin.—*Post.*

In regard to the above insinuation, we shall only say that Mr. Cameron knew nothing of Mr. Wilson King's appointment as Consul at Dublin before it was made, and had nothing to do with it, directly or indirectly, except to vote for or against its confirmation in the Senate. Further than this, Mr. King was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, before the State Convention which nominated Hartranft was held. So we now do deny the above insinuation as false, malicious and unfriendly. Will the *Post* be manly enough to say so?

AN interesting case involving the question whether church property can be sold for secular purposes, without the consent of all who originally contributed to the fund with which it was purchased, is now before the Chicago courts. Many of the sixty or seventy churches in that city, which lost their places of worship by the great fire, propose to change their locations and some have already done so. The case arises on an application for an injunction by a gentleman who originally contributed $1,200 for the erection of Plymouth church. It is proposed to change the church from its location before the fire to a new one, and sell the old site. The question is one of peculiar interest in Chicago owing to the number of church buildings destroyed by the fire, and the desire of the members of many of them to change locations, and sell the real estate on which the churches stood.

THE London *Times* has a long review of the political situation in this country, and of the comparative merits of Greeley and Grant. It thinks Greeley resembles Cobbett in many qualities; for instance while he does not write as good English as Cobbett, yet "he vituperates his antagonists with as little self-restraint and as copious a shower of epithets as Cobbett ever commanded." We doubt if the English agitator ever came up to the climax Greeley applied to Bryant, the poet: "You lie, you villian you lie." The *Times* sums up its conclusions as to the look-out of the canvass as follows:

"It is difficult to believe that under any combination of circumstances such a man could be installed in the White House say more than Cobbett could at any period of his life have been Prime Minister. What Mr. Greeley writes is widely read, partly because, as we have said, it is well written and probably still more because it is a faithful transcript of what the writer for the moment believes, but his extravagances are so notorious, his impulsiveness so well recognized, and his vanity has for so long a time been the amusement of his countrymen, that the chances of his being elected President are small."

THE *Nation* persists in the advice to those who seek its counsel, that on its own basis of reform in the administration of the government, Grant is a more acceptable candidate than Greeley. It says in its last issue, addressing an inquiring and hesitating "reformer," that

Greeley would be open to all objections which have been raised against Grant, surpasses Grant in gullibility, and is far inferior to him in executive ability; that Greeley's advent would be followed by a distribution of offices which would plunge the civil service into a far worse condition than that in which it is now, as he is surrounded by a lower class of politicians than those who surround Grant, and is now *daily contracting obligations* to them which he will be forced to discharge by quartering them on the Treasury, and that among them would be found a swarm of Democrats hungry with the hunger of ten years' opposition and full of contempt for him; that he would without his knowledge, perhaps, be managed by these men and for their benefit; that his advent to power, too, would stimulate all the worst tendencies of the day, and those which make most strongly against reform—contempt for training and for experience of all kinds; faith in blatherskite and bawling as instruments of human regeneration; disregard of character as a social or political force; farcical views of government and legislation; recklessness and indifference to details in administration; and that subtle but nevertheless potent hindrance to civilization which consists in the cultivation of grossness and vulgarity of manners as things in themselves desirable.

The *Nation*, so far as newspaper influence had any thing to do with it, may fairly claim to be the originator of the Liberal Republican movement, and its refusal to support Greeley and advice to reformers to stand by Grant in preference, will have its influence on the small and select crowds.

IMMIGRATION.

The question sometimes arises why emigrants from European countries almost uniformly seek the United States as their future home; why do they not go to Russia or Mexico or South America? These countries are not any more than, if as much crowded as the United States; the soil is as rich and as varied, the climate is as healthful, and the access to them is as free as to this country. The reason for the great influx of Europeans to our shores must be found outside and independent of these reasons, otherwise we should not be so greatly favored with this prodigious annual addition to our wealth and producing capacity. The laws of a country have full as much to do with its progress and attractiveness, as soil, climate and customs of its people. Emigrants would not desire to settle, a while ago, on the Sandwich Islands, or now on some other cannibal territory because of the wretched bad custom the people had of eating strangers. The richness of the soil and the salubrity of the climate failed utterly to draw Europeans to those shores, and one would think, very properly and wisely. The inharmonious and revolutionary spirit of the Mexicans has been as potent to prevent immigration thither, as the sickly miasma of Central America, or the inefficient laws of Russia, or South America, have been to drive emigrants away from them.

The United States, in addition to the climate, soil and natural attractiveness, weeds from its laws all distinctions which weigh upon the perfect freedom of its foreign population, as fast as the genius of its institutions will permit. Whilst Russia and China and Greece and Turkey impose heavy personal taxes upon all foreign residents, and whilst the swamp-fevers of the tropics, and the frigid regions of the North in no less degree prevent the settlement of Europe's surplus population, our beneficent Government, with open arms, invites the weary and oppressed of all lands to hospitable climate, soil and laws.

This is the main cause for the tide of immigration setting in toward our shores. "Free America" has become the magic tocsin to oppressed Europe—the flaming beacon to the entire world. The knowledge has gone forth, that so soon as the careworn and oppressed immigrant touches the soil of America he is a freeman, protected by all the laws and the powers of the Republic—free to go wherever he wills—free to labor at whatsoever pleases him, and the peer of the best or richest in the land. Obedience to law is the only thing demanded to secure complete protection. The influence of the Chief Executive on the policies of the Government is known to be powerful, and often succeeds in directing the enactment of laws which otherwise would remain unthought of. The recommendation of the President in his annual message for the passage of a general law almost always secures its enactment. The present administration has been the first to take hold of this subject of immigration, and endeavor to control and direct it for the best interests of the country and those who come among us.

Various treaties have been negotiated bearing on the rights and privileges of our naturalized citizens; old international laws and precedents denying the right of the subject to renounce his allegiance to the land of his birth, have been eradicated and condemned; better provisions have been made for the foreigners arriving on our shores, and a general and wise protection has been thrown around them by the government, until such time as they find friends or opportunities to care for themselves. We venture to say, no nation on the face of the globe has done so much for its foreign born population as the administration of General Grant has accomplished in the past three years.

A brief review of some of the most important measures of this administration in this regard, will not be uninteresting and will bear us out in the above assertion.

First—The naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire have been confirmed and ratified, securing freedom to the American naturalized citizen of that nativity, the right to return to the land of his birth secure from arrest and military duty.

Second—The ratification of the naturalization convention between Great Britain and the United States has been finally secured, on the basis of the theories of this country, and in accordance with the principles always contended for by us, and disputed by Great Britain, thus closing up one of the causes of future as it has been of past wars.

Third—Invitations have been extended to the cabinets of London, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen and Stockholm to empower their respective representatives at Washington to enter into negotiations, and conclude treaties similar in form to those mentioned above, having for their purpose the better protection of emigrant passengers, while on the ocean, and greater security and freedom thereafter. The details of these treaties cover such matters as the construction of emigrant vessels; prescribe how they shall be built in order to secure greater comfort to the emigrant; direct the quality and the quantity of food to be allowed; enforce proper medical treatment to the sick; prescribe rules to be observed on the voyage, looking toward ventilation, healthfulness, the prevention of intrusion, improper conduct, the protection of females and children, and establish tribunals in these countries for enforcing such regulations by summary process.

All this has been done, and much more, quietly, effectively, by General Grant, to guard and protect the immigration to our country. Important as this work is, it appears to have been wholly overlooked by his predecessors; but so great is his desire to secure justice and right to all the people within his influence, that he lets no opportunity pass for doing good and promoting the happiness and comfort of his fellowman. In this, and a thousand other ways is our good President quietly laboring in the interest of this great land and people. History will credit him with many acts of mercy and deeds of kindness, which must remain unnoticed by the present generation in its swift and head-long race. The world may continue to wonder why the tide of emigration sets in so uniformly toward our shores, but the reasons for it can readily be found if we consult the statute books and learn of the privileges and guardianship which are—though denied by other nations—extended to the immigrant by "Free America."

COAL AGAIN.

We have from time to time given our readers a statement of the feelings entertained by the Cincinnati press and public on the coal question. We have shown that the price of Cincinnati pork is regulated by the unfailing "syndicate"—supply and demand. So it is with coal, so with everything else. The remedy for this state of affairs, then, is plain; let Cincinnatians build barges (or railroads, we care not which) and carry, at their own risk, a sufficient supply of coal to meet all the demands of their customers. Let them, if they choose, overstock the Cincinnati markets with coal, as they sometimes do with pork, and we venture to predict that the price will tumble. But for decency's sake, do stop demanding that our coal dealers shall furnish coal-lands and pits, barges, capital, time, labor, and take all the risk in supplying your city with a great necessity, without a fair profit. It is small in you, it is silly, and your demands will not be complied with. Coal dealers have a right to charge, and will charge in spite of your protests, just what figures their coal will bring. We have frequently pointed out the risks in the business, the losses, the delays, the expenses and the uncertainties. Coal has lain here in barges for eighteen months, awaiting water enough to float it to market; often for six or eight months at a time, eating up all profit, in interest, labor and other necessary expenses.

The Cincinnati folks know all these things; the editors of the papers in that city are not dumb nor fools; they are fully posted on this coal business, and yet they frequently scream out against the "Pittsburgh coal kings," in order, as we think, to gratify their envious souls, or pander to the ignorance of their readers, instead of manfully explaining the situation, and suggesting a remedy.

In the name of reason, why do these Cincinnati philanthropists not come up here, buy coal lands, build barges, tugs, docks, railways, and make "coal kings" of themselves, in fact, and in order to labor for the public weal without pay or hope of honest reward? Lands underlaid with coal, are to be had for the same amount of money that our "kings" paid for their's; barges and tugs can be built, or purchased from dealers who have toiled at the business for years without making a dollar; come up, friends and brethren of the Pork City press, buy coal and become "kings," if you think it is all play and no pay. If you do not wish to open your gizzards for the dear public, and thereby become "kings" among "kings," suggest to your Board of Aldermen and Councilmen, that instead of asking for proposals for the delivery of coal at their wharves, they build barges and tugs, and send them up to our mines, we will sell them coal at a trifle—say one-half cent a bushel—over cost; then they can run coal to Cincinnati to their heart's content. This will be cheaper, more speedy and more sensible in every way, than building railways to uncertain coal fields, provided your statements are correct of the enormous profits arising from the coal business.

Come now, gentlemen, meet this proposition with reason if you can, and stop foolish scolding and threatening. The field of competition is fairly opened to you; you can buy coal lands in this vicinity for five hundred dollars per acre, which will yield you twenty times that amount in coal. Come up here, try your hands at the business, and see how fast you will grow rich selling coal at Cincinnati for less than fourteen (say eleven) cents a bushel—the figures you think it ought to be sold at.

Let us look at this matter a moment. Coal in Pittsburgh is delivered at eleven cents a bushel, of which sum the miners get five. At Cincinnati the "Syndicate" sell to dealers at fourteen cents; the latter charge four cents, delivering it to consumers at eighteen. Then the latter pay only seven cents more than consumers in Pittsburgh pay, four of which go to the dealers for hauling coal up town at Cincinnati, an average of one mile, and three of it go to the Pittsburghers for transporting the coal, say five hundred miles. That is one way of looking at the matter. Would it not be better for our "kings" to keep their coal at home, and sell it at eleven cents a bushel—or by the flat load at eight—rather than transport it at great risk and cost to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities, where they would receive little remuneration for their labor, provided the demands of the Cincinnati press were complied with? If coal is worth eight cents in barges *here*—and no one will dispute that it is, in barges furnished by the operator, and with the cost of mining five, or even four cents a bushel—then we insist it is worth every fraction of fourteen cents at Cincinnati. If others think differently, let them go into the business, run one or two barges of coal, sell them for less than fourteen cents, and then balance the books. We fancy they will be thoroughly enlightened on the subject, and be convinced that we are correct in our views. Let us hope that our friends at Cincinnati will either apply the proper remedy, suggested by us, or forever hold their peace about the "coal kings" of Pittsburgh.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE last strike of the strikers—striking their colors.

THE education of the masses is gaining ground in Russia. The reports just published show that there are in that country fifteen thousand public schools under government patronage.

"MUSIC for the million." Jubilee's at five dollars a ticket are not generally enjoyed by the "million. The Boston people discovered this fact very soon and a reduction in price brought out the masses.

THE bulls and bears of Wall street occasionally indulge in sentiment. They are just now giving encouragement to a "flower mission" in the Stock Exchange. A terra-cotta vase has been procured and every morning it is filled with fresh cut flowers, glistening with the dewdrops upon them, and laden with the fragrance of summer. Anything to humanize these animals.

THE Chicago *Tribune* still harps on President Grant as a "gift-taker," and accuses him of appointing to office the givers of the gifts.

Will the *Tribune* site a solitary instance where General Grant has received a present *since his election to the Presidency*, and will it name one case where the giver of a gift to the President *now holds an office by his appointment?* We challenge the Greeley organ to produce proof to sustain its indecent charges, or else stop the repitition of its falsehoods.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE reckless haste which sometimes prevails even among our business men is attested by the statistics of the Postal Record which show that during last year nearly three millions of letters were received at the dead letter office, of which number sixty-eight thousand could not be forwarded for the reason that the names of the county and State were left out of the direction; four hundred thousand were unstamped, and more than three thousand were mailed with no direction at all. The strangest part of this statement is that there were found in these letters money orders to the amount of two millions of dollars.

This is how the New York *World* supports Greeley—the extracts being culled from Tuesday's issue:

"What justice is there in thus compelling anti-Greeley delegates to be counted as voting for a candidate they detest? It is a lie and a fraud. And it is only by such lies and such frauds that Mr. Greeley can ever get the requisite two-thirds of the Baltimore delegates. A nomination secured by this kind of dishonest trickery might be accepted as binding by the Democratic party, if the candidate were a Democrat. But when this dishonest machinery is made to operate in favor of the foremost assailant and reviler of the Democratic party, honest Democrats will largely avail themselves of their right to stay away from the polls. So, if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, he will be ignominiously defeated, unless the sullen and recalcitrant Democrats can be brought over previous to the election.

"There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for Greeley; and his nomination at Baltimore will be an act of supreme folly, unless he can bring over to our party strong Republican reinforcements: and there is as yet no evidence that he can bring one Republican voter for every ten Democrats that so utterly absurd a nomination will disgust and drive away.

"We have such a feeling of intense disgust at the course things are taking, and, at the same time, such a sentiment of loyalty to the Democratic party, that we quite throw aside all attempts to thread the intricacies of political intrigue, and renounce all other ambition than to represent things as they are."

"There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who would loyally vote for any *Democratic* nominee in deference to the National Convention, who cannot be brought to vote, under any circumstances, for the life-long assailant and defamer of the Democratic party."

"The blunder of the Greeley Democrats consists in their assumption that the party will as readily support Greeley as they would Judge Church or Mr. Thurman, if Greeley should he nominated at Baltimore."

"If Mr. Greeley should be indorsed at Baltimore, the indorsement would not represent the Democratic party, but only its trading politicians."

Fire away, it's not our funeral.

POLITICAL NOTES.

JAMES LYON, of Virginia, refuses to lie down with the lamb of Chappaqua.

THERE is a serious split in the Democratic party of San Francisco. It is worse than any since that of 1860.

SECRETARY of State Sherwood, of Ohio, will probably be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Toledo district.

GEN. BROWNE, candidate for Governor against Hendricks in Indiana, is making a thorough and telling canvass of the State.

THE Republicans of Greene county have nominated for Congress, J. B. Donley (subject to conference), and for Assembly, L. K. Evans.

YERGER, who escaped hanging for murder in Mississippi two or three years ago through lax administration of law, is now in Baltimore howling for Greeley.

THE Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that the claim of the *Tribune* that State Senator Palmer supports Greeley is false, "as most of the *Tribune's* political intelligence is."

A MASSACHUSETTS poultry fancier has a lot of hens that every day gather and cackle around an empty nest. Somewhat appropriately he calls them the Cincinnati breed.

THE strongest objection the Democracy now have to General Grant is his execution to the letter of the measures and policies advocated and sustained by Mr. Greeley.

HON. ROBT. TYLER, son of ex-President Tyler, and now editor-in-chief of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, is prominently spoken of as Congressman at large from that State.

MR. GROESBECK has as yet given no indication that he will accept the last Presidential nomination. His Cincinnati friends say he will not. He is probably waiting to see how the cat jumps in "My Maryland."

SOME tons of printed matter are now lying in the New York postoffice, franked by Robert B. Roosevelt, member of Congress, and a *Reformer*—after a new pattern, patented by Horace Greeley and Reuben E. Fenton. They are mostly "reform tracts" issued from Tilton's *Golden Age* office.

SENATOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, has been claimed as a supporter of the Greeley nomination. In a letter to the editor of the Fredericksburg *Ledger* he declares his position, at some length, and with unmistakeable positiveness. He is strongly in favor of Grant, and entertains full confidence in his election.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* is not at all surprised that George W. Julian is such an outspoken "Liberal" and "Reformer" just now, for it is not often that a man enjoys the opportunity of being defeated for four nominations in four months, and thus being justified in manifesting a supreme disgust for office-holding and office-holders.

"THE Democratic party, to support Mr. Greeley for President, is not asked to give up any of the opinions which distinguished it as a party and which may be necessary to maintain its organization and principles. It is a portion of the Republican party that has come to them; not they who have gone to the Republican party."—[E. A. Pollard's Campaign Document.

HENRY WILSON is regarded as one of the most common-sensible men in Washington, and the one quickest sent for to arrange any difficulty that may have arisen among friends. He is inexpensive in his habits, and lives among his books and his friends, visits a great deal, reads much, never wines nor smokes, is warm-hearted, generous, and forgiving, and altogether a good style of man.

IN 1861 Mr. Greeley held, and publicly advocated, this theory—that whenever any portion of the Union, of any weight numerically, decided, after due consideration, that it wanted to leave the Union, it had the right to leave, and should be allowed to. The holding of these views is unquestionably the cause of the support Mr. Greeley receives to-day from many of the ex-Confederates.

PETER COOPER, the millionaire philanthropist of New York, being interrogated by a *World* reporter as to whether he would support Greeley, declared:

"Greeley, oh, no! (With a laugh.) I cannot go Greeley. Poor dear old Horace; good a man as ever lived, but not fit to administer government; bless you, no; believe in everybody and every new idea; it's a mistake putting him forward."

THE voice of the editor of the Illinois *Staats-zeitung*, who attended the Fifth avenue confe rence, is still against Greeley. This chief organ of the German Democrats of New York, as will be seen by a translation printed in another place, can not, under any circumstances, support Greeley. It is known that as between Grant and Greeley he prefers Grant, and he is convinced that Grant will be elected.

THREE Republican and seven Democratic members of the State Senate of Oregon hold over. The Republicans have just elected eight, and the Democrats three. One of the Democrats holding over holds a seat he is not entitled to. When this is rectified the Republicans will have two majority in the Senate. The new House stands thirty-two Republicans and seventeen Democrats. Republican majority on joint ballot, seventeen.

Footprints of the Trotting Queen.

By reference to our trotting reports it will be seen that Goldsmith's Maid, the champion of the trotting turf, and beyond all question the best horse that "bends the knee," has again beaten her own best time, having marked her famous 2:17, made last September at Milwaukee, down to the yet more unexpected time of 2:16¾. This exploit was performed at Mystic park, Boston, over an undisputed mile track, in a regular race against another horse, in which she was subjected to fight for her position around the track, with weights up, the whole supervised by regular judges, animated to fair dealing and report by the rival interests of the betting world, backed by five timing-watches, in competent hands, upon the judges' stand. This makes a record, and nothing less than all these conditions united can make a record. And the gallant and beautiful mare, which is now the legitimate heiress of Madame Flora Temple's position on the turf, having met and triumphed through them all, must of necessity be regarded as the champion trotter of the world. We predict that Goldsmith's Maid will take the same place in the affections of the public that Flora once possessed; and we likewise predict that she will for a long time retain it. The generous public always favors merit, and encourages progress, and that poor nature is simply to be pitied which would detract one grain of credit from such a superior creature as the noble victress of Wednesday's race at Mystic park. We congratulate Mr. Henry N. Smith as being the owner of the finest and fastest trotting horse that ever marked the earth. We are informed that Mr. Smith, who is a very wealthy man, declares he would not look at a hundred thousand dollars for the Maid.—*Spirit of the Times.*

BAYARD TAYLOR is about to leave for Europe, Intending to make a sojourn of several years in Germany. He has a number of literary projects on hand, which, he thinks, can be more successfully carried out in the learned centers of the continent than here, one among them being the History of Germany, with maps and numerous illustrations, designed for schools.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinny, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DOLLY VARDEN.

BY BRET HART.

Dear Dolly! who does not recall
The thrilling page that pictured all
Those charms that held our sense in thrall
Just as the artist caught her—
As down the English lane she tripped,
In flowery chintz, hat sideways tipped,
Trim-ankled, bright-eyed, rogulish-lipped—
The locksmith's pretty daughter?

Sweet fragment of the Master's art!
O simple faith! O rustic heart!
O mald that hath no counterpart
In life's dry, dog-eared pages!
Where shall we find thy like? Ah, stay!
Methinks I saw her yesterday
In chintz that flowered, at one might say,
Perennial for ages.

Her father's modest cot was stone,
Five stories high, in style and tone
Composite, and, I frankly own,
Within its walls revealing
Some certain novel, strange ideas:
A Gothic door, with Roman piers,
And 6 ons removed, some thousand years
From their Pompeiian ceiling.

The small *salon* where she received
Was Louis Quatorze, and relieved
By Chinese Cabinets, conceived
Grotesquely by the heathen;
The sofas were a classic slight—
The Roman bench (*sedilia* light);
The chairs were French, in gold and white,
And one Elizabethan.

And she, the goddess of that shrine,
Two ringed fingers placed in mine—
The stones were many carats fine,
And of the purest water—
Then dropped a courtesy, far enough
To fairly fit her costume puff
And show the petticoat's frith stuff
That her fond parent bought her.

Her speech was simple as her dress—
Not French the more, but English less,
She loved; yet sometimes, I confess,
I scarce could comprehend her.
Her manners were quite far from shy;
There was a quiet in her eye
Appalling to one Hugh who'd try
With rudeness to offend her.

"But whence," I cried, "this masquerade?
Some figure for to-night's charade—
A Watteau shepherdess or maid?"
She smiled and begged my pardon:
"Why surely you must know the name—
That woman who was Shakspeare's flame,
Or Byron's—well, it's all the same;
Why, Lord! I'm Dolly Varden."

Harper's Bazar.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture, is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

LOST HEALTH REGAINED.

Self-neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequence of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year, who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of permitting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or disease of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its tonic, regulating or invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

EXCELSIOR SARATOGA WATER ON DRAFT.
DEEP ROCK WATER ON DRAFT.
KISSINGEN WATER ON DRAFT.
VICHY WATER ON DRAFT.
BLUE LICK WATER ON DRAFT.
Also, ST. LOUIS (Michigan) MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
HATHORN SPRING WATER.
In Bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
N. B.—Call and try our Soda Water, drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE
AT
Eastern Prices,
IN THE
NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

May and June Styles
STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER
HATS,
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
LOWEST PRICES,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
PITTSBURGH.

H. J. LYNCH
is offering great bargains in
Lace Curtains,
Lace Sacques,
Lace Circulars and
Lace Point Shawls,
MARSEILLES AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
At No. 96 Market Street.

PLASTERERS' MATERIALS—
Fresh arrivals of Cleveland White Lime.
" " Eastern White Lime.
" " Calcined Plaster.
" " Hydraulic Cement.
All best brands and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
126 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Ladies' Suits,
Grenadines,
Hernanis.
Ladies' Suits,
Grenadines,
Hernanis.

BARGAINS
IN
THIN GOODS
AT
BOGGS & BUHL'S.
Received on Last Evening's Express,
2,000 YARDS
Real Silk Stripe Grenadines,
AT 20 CENTS,
Same as are Selling Everywhere at 25c.
Fine Black Hernanis.
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS
FOR SUITS,
From 18 3-4 to 50 cents Per Yard.
New Japanese Silks.
NEW FRENCH STRIPE SILKS.
Ladies' Suits,
RECEIVED DAILY.
HOSIERY, BUSTLES, HOOP SKIRTS, GLOVES, LADIES' SCARFS, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal St., Allegheny.

OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.
Otis Brothers & Co.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
348 Broadway, New York.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, DWELLINGS, &c.
FREIGHT ELEVATORS FOR Warehouses, Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces and Mines.
LOCAL REFERENCES.—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Hasslage & Co., Pittsburgh; S. S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny City; Dewart, Vance & Co., Wheeling, West Virginia. fe20-13-TTHS

Logan Bros. & Co.
123 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
EIGHTH and DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM
Warehouses: Delaware River, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments.

WARDEN, FREW & CO.,
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment. fe3-6m6

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY,
Philadelphia address,
Waring, King & Co.,
ap12 109 WALNUT STREET.

New Orleans
SUGAR.
New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar.
First of the Season.
JUST RECEIVED BY
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.
de11

LOOKING GLASSES
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. fe4:95-TTHS

STAINED GLASS.
Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue, near Market Street,
my24-m6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures, scales repaired.
BOYDE & McCLURG,
62 Wood street.

TO MAIN STREET PROPERTY OWNERS.—Notice is hereby given that the assessment list can be seen at the office of D. S. Williams, President of the Main street Connection, until July 1st, 1872. By order of the Board.
CLARENCE M. JOHNS,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUITS! SUITS!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Ladies' White Suits,
Ladies' Buff Suits,
Ladies' Striped Suits,
Ladies' Linen Suits.
WHITE GOODS.
Lawns,
Linens,
Piques,
Nainsooks,
Jaconets,
Swisses.
DOLLY VARD

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Grumky Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZIER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1872.

The demand for loans just now at the city banks is very light, and good number one paper is scarcer than it has been for the last six months, with facilities for securing loans becoming greater every day. The large number of discount houses in this city and its suburbs is causing quite a competition for good accounts, and where men are known to be prompt and always up to time their patronage is much sought after, and they are therefore in many instances able to dictate terms and arrange, when money is plenty, that they do not have to suffer when it gets scarce. By this means they can pretty certainly adjust their business so as always to keep within the bounds of safety, and carry on their trade without the apprehension of being driven under for want of time to realize on their ventures without making unnecessary sacrifices. The credit system is doing much for Pittsburgh in the way of nurturing her trade, and developing the resources of the surrounding country, and a liberal policy, cautiously pursued, from now on, by the banks and capitalists, will bring the city forward at a still more rapid rate than it has yet reached.

That the national banks have helped to foster the interests of the community is a fact that cannot well be gainsayed, and that generous rivalry is being kept up as to who can best take care of their patr ns is a matter worthy of commendation. Among those that come more directly under notice might be mentioned the Merchants and Manufacturers National, which is one of the oldest institutions in the city, and whose patrons, composed principally of those from whom it derives its name, are amongst the most successful of those operating here. The Farmers Deposit National, although not so old as their age for across the street, has a large fund, which is dealt out graciously, and has helped to build up numerous manufacturing establishments who are now basking in the sunlight of prosperity. Those might be mentioned the Tradesmen's National, with one of the city's oldest mechanics at its head, and the coal king and men of the same "push" and energy in the directory, has gone up at an astonishing rate, and although the youngest banking institutions here, is looked upon as being among the strongest, with a character for energy and liberality that seems second to none in the State. Were it not for want of room, other institutions might be favorably mentioned, and will hereafter meet with proper attention.

The trade of the city is, considering the season of the year, quite active, and the business men are to be kept very busy in meeting the wants of their customers and find time for their July settlements.

The accounts coming in report cheerful tidings of the crops. The late rains have had a very beneficial effect on the oats and hay crops, and it is now thought that they will be better than the average. There has been a material decline in these articles, and by the time harvest is over they will reach much more moderate prices.

The shipment of gold to Europe is again getting heavy, having announced last week to $734,-441.96. Erie is still going up, having to-day touched 57¾.

As to money in other cities, the Boston *Globe* of Wednesday says:

"At the Clearing House this morning several of the banks that have heretofore been paying six per cent. supplied themselves at five. The sales of commercial paper were comparatively light, but rates continue to rule low and unchanged. In New York the general dullness, together with the steady shrinkage of values at the Stock Exchange, makes it difficult for money lenders to employ their balances at rates which show them a profit on what they pay their country depositors."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	119½
5-20—1862	114¾
" 1864	114
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	116¾
" 1867	117¼
" 1868	117¼
10-40s	111¼
Currency 6's	114½
Gold	113⅝
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅜
Do Scrip	97⅝
Erie	57⅜
Harlem	115⅝
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅝
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N W	72¾
Do Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	54
Do Preferred	77⅜
Union Pacific	37¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	73⅜
West Union Telegraph	75
American Express	80
U. S. Express	87
Wells, Fargo	48½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	59½
Penna. Allotments	59¼
Reading R. R.	61¾
Camden & Amboy	e x
Lehigh Navigation	44⅛
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¼ exdiv
Central Transportation	48¼
Empire Transportation	54½
Union Transportation	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	77
A. V. R. R. R. 7-30's	97⅜
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾

Closing quotations of Government Securities, furnished by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	113⅝ U. S. 6s, 1881 114½
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114½ U. S. 5-20s, '64 114½
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115⅝ U. S. 10-40s 110⅝
5-20 Jan & Jy '67	117½ 5-20 Jan & Jy '68 117¾

NEW YORK, June 26, 1872.

Gold dull and steady at 113¼@113⅝. Loans 1@3 per cent. Clearings $30,000,000. Treasury disbursements $3,190,000, mainly interest on the public debt. Exports $281,000, including $100,-000 in silver. Governments firm. State bonds dull and steady. Money easy at 3@5. Stocks dull, with the only appearance of activity being in Erie and Pacific Mail; market slightly lower, but closed steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 114¾; 5-20's '62, 114; do '64, 114; do '65, 114¾; do new do, 116⅝; do '67, 117⅜; do '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 111¾. Currency 6's, 114⅞.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 97¾; old Tennessee, 74½; new do, 74; new Virginia, 48; old do, 44; old North Carolina, 35; new do, 22¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 96; Wells-Fargo 48⅜; American Merchants Union, 73; United States, 87; Pacific Mail, 73; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 97⅝; Erie, 57⅝; do prefer'd, 78; Harlem, 115⅝; do pref'd, 130; Michigan Central, 114⅛; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91⅝; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77⅜; Wabash, 38½; Do preferred, 57; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 44; Chicago & Alton, 115½; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; C. C. & C., 94½; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96⅜; Panama, 355⅜; Illinois Central, 136¼; Union Pacific, 137¾; Central Pacific bonds, 104½; Union, 93¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 108.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refine 5¾@6c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, —c.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65 to 70c per gallon for prime to choice, and dull.

BUTTER—Is dull but unchanged; sales at 10 to 15 for common to prime.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but nominally unchanged; 3 to 8 cts per lb.

BEANS—Small sales at $2,75 to $3,25 per bushel.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet but unchanged; peaches, $6 50 to $7 per case; Tomatoes, $4,50@ 5; Corn $5,50 to $6,40.

CHEESE—Is unchanged; 11@12 for Dairy; 12½@13 for Factory, and 13½@14 for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Penn'a. at $5,50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Dull but unchanged: Shoulders, 4 to 5; clear sides, 6 to 6½; hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cents.

CARBON OIL—Continues very quiet and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2,50 to $2,75 per bbl; Calcined Plaster, $4 to $4,50; Land Plaster, $3,25 to $3,50; Cleveland Lime, $2; Eastern Lime, $1,75.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull and is almost out of season; prices are nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Continue quiet and unchanged; at 14 to 15 cts, none of the sales at 15.

FLOUR—The market for this commodity, as noted in our last report, is considerably demoralized, and it is difficult to give quotations; holders generally are anxious to realize, and reduce stocks, while buyers, in anticipation of a still further depreciation, are buying very sparingly; hence it is dull and is likely to continue so until the market becomes more settled. The receipts of flour at Chicago on Monday were unusually heavy, footing up over 15,000 bbls.

GRAIN—The grain market continues very dull and unsettled, and in the present condition of affairs it is impossible to give correct quotations. There is no demand whatever for wheat; the mills are still anxious to work up what they have on hand and bought to arrive before they make new contracts; we presume that to effect a sale at all, a very liberal inducement would have to be offered, for the reason, already noted, it is not wanted at present. It is probable, however, that wheat will sell quick enough within the next thirty days; as it always does during harvest, but it is not to be expected that prices will go back to where they were prior to the recent break. Oats continue dull and irregular; we continue to quote at 42 to 45, though we are cognizant of a sale at 40 cts. Shelled corn is dull but unchanged; 58 to 59 on track, and 61 to 62 free in elevator. Rye is dull notwithstanding there is but little offering; it has dropped to 60 in Chicago. There have been some few sales of Barley for future delivery.

GROCERIES—Trade in groceries is generally reported dull, and the excitement which has characterized the sugar market for some days is subsiding, and prices for refined goods are weak and lower. Refiners in view of the fact that they have little or no stock, are as yet unwilling to make concessions; but there are some outsiders, who bought on speculation, anxious to unload, hence prices are weak and drooping. As the strikers generally have gone to work again, the production will at once be largely increased; however, it is not likely that prices will drop back to where they were prior to the strike. Coffee is quiet but firm. Molasses syrups also quiet and unchanged.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard; Hards, 13¾; A Coffee, 12½; B, 12⅝; Ex C, 12¼ C Yellow and Circle C, 12½.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 26¼@27; Prime, 25½@26; Good, 25; Fair, 24½. Roasted, pure, 29@30; lower grades, 27@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9½. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 55@58; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 8; Rangoon, 6@8¼. Patna, 8½@9.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24; dull. Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Continues dull but with continued light receipts, and with stocks decreasing, prices are maintained, ranging from $25 to $26 per ton for baled, according to quality and condition.

HEMP—Kentucky rough at $130 per ton.

OIL—Lard Oil is quoted at 75@78, for No. 1 winter, and 60@62 for No. 2.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop at 30 to 40 cts per bushel, and new at $3@4 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Hams, choice, 6¼ cts; sugar cured do, 8¼ cts; ribbed sides, 6 cts; short ribbed, 8¼; clear rib, 9. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11; sugar cured (canvassed) hams, 13. Dried Beef, 18¼. Mess Pork, 14¾. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; half bbl, and kegs, 10; pails, 10½.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1,85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax seed is in steady demand at $2, and the offerings continue very light.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 90 to 92 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1874.

Trade continues quiet and the market presents but little that is new or important; there is perhaps a little more inquiry, but prices are without quotable change. Crude steady with sales of several thousand barrels at $3,80. Refined was quoted at 22¾; buyers first half July; sellers, 22¾; August, 22¾; September, 23. Oil barrels firmer but unchanged; $1,85 for city, and $1,75 for country.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. John Spear & Co., 157 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Jesse Taylor & Co., 494 bbls to Waring, King, & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 502 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 312 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 104 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co, 407 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1679

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eureka O W, acct.	8
H. W. C. Tweddle acct.	320
Riverside O W, acct. H Leech	140
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	74
Sterling O W, B. S. Duncan	752
Star O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	930
Liberty O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	148
Petrolite O W, acct. W Steele	456
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	550
Liberty O W acct. Fisher Bros.	764
Total	404

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, June 26, 1872.

CATTLE.

There is no improvement to report in trade, and, furthermore, the prospects are not veryfavorable. The advices from the east continue unfavorable, and, in consequence, shippers are very bearish and with good reason too, as the most of them suffered severely on the stock they bought last week; the average quality, as was the case last week, is common, the great proportion of the offerings consisting of common green slippery stock, and this particular kind has still further depreciated and dealers generally in consequence of the heavy shrinkage are almost afraid to touch these unless at an exceedingly low price. Furthermore, the eastern markets are like our own, overstocked with stock of this kind and there is no telling over the fact that they are depreciating the value of good cattle also. The best grades are off from ¼ to ⅝ of a cent per lb., while common and medium may be quoted ½ to ¾ of a cent down. The arrivals this far have been large, the yards to-day being full to overflowing, and the indications at this writing are that, like last week, a good many will go through in first hands, as the owners will not submit to the concessions demanded. It is true, there is a fair, perhaps an average attendance of buyers, but they are as already noted, very "bearish," and with good reason too, if their reports about losing so heavily on what was bought here last week, be true. The market is very hard on owners of cattle, many of whom will doubtless have to submit to a heavy loss before they can get unloaded. For further details we refer the reader to the report of sales below annexed:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
19	20,210	5 25	36	42,920	6 25
17	19,710	6 25	17	21,590	5 90
17	20,910	6 12	19	19,200	5 75
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
2	2,375	6 65	3	3,190	6 75
3	3,740	6 50	3	3,520	6 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
16	18,450	6 37	21	20,200	4 62
35	39,520	6 25	18	19,190	5 25
3	3,480	6 25	4	4,480	6 00
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
29	33,130	6 00	17	19,640	900
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
17	17,830	5 75	17	19,880	6 60
18	21,640	6 25	10	20,350	5 62
17	19,880	6 60	17	19,730	6 60
2	1,650	4 40	6	6,810	6 90
51	60,220	6 20	17	19,290	6 05
17	19,170	6 05	15	15,900	4 25
15	18,490	6 25	18	19,630	6 10
17	21,430	6 25	18	19,600	6 00
10	9,770	5 87	17	15,920	4 50
18	16,120	4 50	9	8,000	5 00

SHEEP.

Trade was hard last week, but if anything it is worse this week. It is true the arrivals up to this time have been small and the supply is comparatively light, but the demand is very limited, and prices have still further declined. There seems to be but very few wanted for shipment, which is accounted for by the fact that the eastern markets, for the past two weeks have been largely overstocked, and this accounts for the further decline in prices. The very best grade of sheep averaging 95 to 100 lbs, which, less than a month ago, sold readily at 5¼ to 6¾ ct, are now dragging at 6¼ to 5½, and we have no doubt but that nearly all the sheep sold here during the past ten days lost money, and in some cases, a good deal of it for their owners. Lambs also are also dull and lower, with sales at 5½ to 7¾ for common to prime.

Krisman has brought a few for New York, and Pearce, Hill, Rauf, Alcorn and others, from Philadelphia, are here, but they are buying sparingly, and only at what sellers call very mean prices. Geo. Perritte, a well known Washington county dealer, was also here, but he had none on sale, and up to noon he had not bought any.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
169	16,450	505		per head	$3 00
Harlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
25	2,000	10	202	17,600	5 25
22	2,070	10	8	739	6 10
80	lambs	6 25	12	per head	$3 00
Holmes & Co., sold:					
209	17,470	5 00	221	18,840	5 12
Sadler, W & B sold:					
26	lbs per head	$4 25	17	lambs	8 35 7 50
87	8,150	4 75	191	16,980	4 00
191	16,540	5 25	3	per head	$2 00
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
174	13,940	4 25	221	17,470	4 75
224	16,780	4 25	63	5,160	5 00
210	16,570	5 25	203	17,130	5 10
186	16,640	5 12	175	17,630	4 50
179	18,000	4 62			

HOGS.

The hog market was firm and considerably excited on Monday and Tuesday forenoon in consequence of a temporary scarcity, and prices were advanced from 25 to 30 cts; since then, however, in consequence of increased receipts, the market is much weaker, and the advance then established is almost lost. On Monday several lots of prime to extra Philadelphia hogs changed hands at 5 to 5,15, on Tuesday they dropped to 4,80@4,90; and to-day the same grade sold down to 4,60@4,65, and the tendency still downward. Yorkers dropped, during the same time, from 4,70@4,80 to 4,30@4,40.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
34	7,250	4 45	64	12,600	4 40
12	2,170	4 70	52	11,570	4 50
Hazlewood & B., sold:					
48	9,010	4 40	83	14,780	4 70
29	1,850	4 60	49	12,210	4 60
43	9,410	4 45	50	12,500	4 60
Holmes, L. & Co., sold:					
45	10,045	4 40	13	2,170	4 35
58	12,570	4 60	52	12,230	4 20
95	26,230	4 75	16	5,720	4 20
35	8,750	4 85	106	20,850	4 45
49	10,160	4 50	50	10,600	4 10
52	10,410	4 50	24	5,140	4 50
42	9,140	5 00	126	23,841	4 90
277	65,240	5 10	55	1,960	4 90
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
50	9,190	4 60	71	16,570	5 15
76	17,310	5 15	84	17,590	4 50
112	26,820	4 60	10	1,910	4 20
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
91	21,960	4 65	114	22,430	4 40
87	22,300	4 90	29	6,990	4 90
66	13,500	4 40	180	46,740	5 10
114	24,250	4 75	30	7,050	4 60

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co	3	Isabella Furnace Co.	6
Total			9

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	13	Loomis' & Co	1
John A Caughey	1	Superior Mills	3
Pgh Forge & Iorn Co.	4	G. W. Hallman	3
J. Painter & Son	5	J. Wood, Son & Co.	5
Total			34

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	12	Malin & B	6
J. A. Caughy	5	J. Reamer	2
Total			25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 26.—Consols 92⅝; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65, 92; do '67, 91¾; 10-40s 89¼. PARIS, June 26.—Rentes 54f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11¼d. Wheat: red winter 12s 7d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d@27s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Printing cloths are reported firmer, at prices of 8¼c for 64x64, extras being now refused for contracts from July into October. This is the only perceptible change in our market to-day, other departments maintaining their values without much business doing. No improvement is looked for until Monday, after the Fourth at least. Imported ribbons were much better looked after at auction to-day, and although prices were not much improved, there was an unusual amount of repeats at the prices going. Sash widths in Stuart plaid and fancy black patterns were the most looked after, along with blacks, whites, blues and feutre. At a special sale of fancy flats and lining silks, the following figures were realized; Salferino blue Foulard 45c; white extra fine 62½c; gray Lustine 52c; Salferino satin 66c; blue do 76c; gray satin 92½c; Salferino and blue mull tassels 80c; black and brown 72½c; extra size $1,10; brown and black do $1,60; white fine $1,80; black Augoras $1,05. The following were bids for corsets at auction to-day: 36 at 8½c, 360 at 9¼c, 300 at 10½, 360 at 11¾c; 360 at 14½; 300 at 16c; 300 at 20c; blue coney, 450 at 11c; 300 at 17½c; 14 doz Belgian coney $3,50 per doz; 8 doz silver coney at 27c per skin; 8 doz at 62½c per dozen.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Cattle: receipts for to day 2,834, making a total supply for the week of 7,735, against 7,174 last week; prices fell off 8@ to 25c from the closing rates of last week. The yards were full to overflowing of cattle, but of an inferior grade from those of last week, and sales, though large, were not proportionate to the amount of stock in the yards. There were fewer buyers in attendance than usual. Most of cattle especially broke down in price, and no inquiry for Texans, of which a large amount is accumulating; about 2,500 were disposed of. Sales of 718 Illinois steers, 962 to 1,407 lbs, at $5,62½ to $6,40; 456 Indiana steers, 1,041 to 1,487 lbs, at $4,80 to $6,75; 155 Kentucky steers, 1,336 to 1,500 lbs, at $6,60 to $7; 71 Missouri steers, 1,033 to 1,185 lbs at $5,50@6,15; 98 Missouri stockers, 750 to 1,046 lbs at $2,75@4,90; 32 Ohio steers, 1,823 lbs at $6,25; 18 Indiana stockers, 1,941 lbs $4,80; 17 Indiana cows, 1,189 lbs $5. Sheep: receipts to-day 400, making the supply thus far 4,800; market depressed; no sales at quotable prices; buyers and sellers apart ¼c. Hogs: receipts 300, making the supply for the week so far 1,000; market completely bare of stock; demand good; would realize $4,50 @4,62½.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Cotton more active; sales 2,000 bales; middling upland 26¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5,55@6,15; common to good extra $6,45@7,00; good to choice $7,05@7,90; extra Ohio $6,70@9,20; St. Louis $8,10@12,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92c. Wheat higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,18. No. 3 Milwaukee $1,59; winter red western $1,70@1,75; amber western $1,76@1,80. Rye dull; western 85c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair request, with steamer mixed western at 60@66c; sail, 65@66; white Western, 79c. Oats dull and lower: Western, 46c; Ohio, 47@48c. Eggs quiet and firm: Western, 18@19c. Hay steady. Hops firm. Leather steady at 27@29c. Wrinkes, 28@ 27c. Wool dull: pulled, 65c. Coffee dull; Rio, 16¼@19¾c. Sugar firm: fair to good refining, 8⅝@9c; Cuba, 8⅝@9¼c. Rice firm at 9@9¾c. Crude petroleum, 12¾@12¾c; refined, 22¼c. Turpentine dull at 38½@39c. Pork firmer: mess, $13,25@13,30; prime mess, $12,50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady: hams, 9¼@12c; shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; middles steady; long clear, 7¾c, extra heavy. Lard heavy: No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅝@9⅝c; kettle, 9¾c. Butter firm: Western, 10@16c. Cheese heavy: new, 10@12¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot lake quiet at 34c. Iron: Scotch pig firm at $26 @32; American $50@53; bar quiet at $115; Russia sheet steady at 18¼c. Nails steady; cut $5,75; clinch $7,25@7,75; horse shoe 21@33c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Flour: extra spring dull and weak; $5,50@7,50. Wheat: No 2 spring active and lower at $1,27½ cash; $1,28¼ July $1,25¾ August. Corn: No 2 mixed opened weak and closed firm; 42¾@42¾c for July, and 45@46¾c for August. Oats firm; No 2 38⅝@ 38¾c cash; 39¾@40c July. Rye dull and lower; 57@59¾c. Barley quiet at 50c. Provisions unsettled and easier. Mess pork: $12,30@12,35 cash; $12,77@12,40 July. Lard stronger at $6,92½. Hams in pickle 9¾@12c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4½@4¾c; short ribs 6¼@6¾c. Whisky firm at 86¾c. Hogs moderately active and prices weak; $3,75@4,10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Cotton steady; low middling 24½c. Flour firm; family winter $7@ 7,25. Wheat dull and lower; best samples red $1,45@1,50. Corn dull and lower at 47c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80@83c. Oats quiet at 39@39c. Barley dull. Coffee dull; prime 23¾ @24c. Molasses firm. Linseed Oil firm at 90c. Lard Oil quiet at 70@72c. Eggs drooping at 12c. Butter quiet. Pork: mess quiet; regular $12@12,25. Lard firm; kettle 9c; steam 8¾c; summer 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear 6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear 7¾c. Whisky dull and a shade lower; held at 87c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Flour dull; jobbing super $6; extra $6,50@6,37½; double $6,50@7; low to choice treble $7,75@9,75. Corn dull; mixed 57@58c. Oats dull and lower; Ohio river 42c; St. Louis 46@47c. Hay dull; prime $26; choice $29. Pork dull at $13,05. Bulk meats dull; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear 6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear 7¾c. Whisky dull and a shade lower; held at 87c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Cattle: receipts for to day 2,834, making a total supply for the week of 7,735, against 7,174 last week; prices fell off 8@ to 25c from the closing rates of last week. The yards were full to overflowing of cattle, but of an inferior grade from those of last week, and sales, though large, were not proportionate to the amount of stock in the yards. There were fewer buyers in attendance than usual. Most of cattle especially broke down in price, and no inquiry for Texans, of which a large amount is accumulating; about 2,500 were disposed of. Sales of 718 Illinois steers, 962 to 1,407 lbs, at $5,62½ to $6,40; 456 Indiana steers, 1,041 to 1,487 lbs, at $4,80 to $6,75; 155 Kentucky steers, 1,336 to 1,500 lbs, at $6,60 to $7; 71 Missouri steers, 1,033 to 1,185 lbs at $5,50@6,15; 98 Missouri stockers, 750 to 1,046 lbs at $2,75@4,90; 32 Ohio steers, 1,823 lbs at $6,25; 18 Indiana stockers, 1,941 lbs $4,80; 17 Indiana cows, 1,189 lbs $5. Sheep: receipts to-day 400, making the supply thus far 4,800; market depressed; no sales at quotable prices; buyers and sellers apart ¼c. Hogs: receipts 300, making the supply for the week so far 1,000; market completely bare of stock; demand good; would realize $4,50 @4,62½.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—Tobacco strong, with sales of 223 hhds. Bagging in limited demand but unchanged. Cotton quiet; middling 25¼c. Flour inactive; best grades declined; medium and low grades unchanged; extra family $6,75. Wheat dull, new $1,25@1,35; holders still asking $1,50. Mess pork $12. Bacon: shoulders 5¾c; sides clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾c; hams sugar cured, 12¼@12½c. Lard 9@10c; sales 1,000 tierces. Whisky steady at 87c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5,50@9,50; State and western red $9@9,75. Wheat: nothing doing with a downward tendency at $1,75@1,80. Rye 66c. Corn: mixed western 60c. Oats: large offerings and demand light; white 45@46c. Provisions: demand good. Mess Pork $14,00. Whisky firmer at 91¼@92c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 26.—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 white Michigan $1,02½; amber Michigan $1,53; No. 1 red $1,65; D. and M. red $1,45. Corn dull; high mixed 42¾c; low mixed 41¾c; Michigan 48@48½c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1, 36½c; Michigan 35c. Pork and lard unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 26.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1,35; No. 2 $1,30. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 42¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 29c. Rye dull; No. 1 58c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 fall 50c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and 3c lower; No. 1 red winter offered at $1,60 without buyers. Corn dull at 50c. Oats steady; No. 1 State 42c. Refined petroleum unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 26.—Wheat dull and drooping; 2@4c lower; extra $1,60; No. 1 $1,57@1,58; amber $1,52@1,54. Corn firm at 48@48½c. Oats dull and declined to 33c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 26.—3 cars lumber, Reed Bros; 10 bxs cheese, Beckfield & N; 6 bbls starch, Holmes S & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J Herbert; 1 car lumber, A Patterson; 1 do do, W McQuewan; 1 car oats, Spear & Glenn; 4 bxs tobacco, Wm Gleason; 1 bbl eggs, C M Morlege; 1 car lime, G Stewart; 1 do do, W J Dunn; 2 cars hay, Holmes & H; 10 pkgs cheese, 14 bbls potatoes, 1 Oseeh; 1 car shingles, McKirdy & Mc; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car oats, I Hipply; 1 car lumber, J Alston & Son; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 bbls eggs, W J Carson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 26.—2 car corn, F A Elanigan; 1 car reapers, S Hare & Son; 1 car corn, Carroll & T; 3 bbls eggs Head & Co; 2 bbls grease, 1 do tallow, Reed & C; 72 skeins steel, T Hare & Bro; 23 car wheels, Fort Pitt Coal Co; 2 bxs mds, Knox & Orr; 5 bbls tallow Geo. Cann; 11 kgs lard, W H Graff & Co; 1 bbls butter, C L Close; 1 car oats McHenry & H; 12 hhds tobacco, Weyman Bro; 2 lard presses, Y Murphy; 2 cars corn, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 car barley, W J Meek; 50 tres hams, H H Meyers & Co; 122 sks p nuts, J Dickfy & Co; 56 tres hams, J P Hanna & Co; 1 do do, J H Parker; 100 bbl flour, D Wallace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., June 26.—1 car s iron, E T Briggs; 17 cars coal Coleman R & Co; 1 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 46 do do, S M Keir; 2 bales cork, Armstrong & Co; 1 car gal iron, 1 bbls mdse, D Ernstine & Co; 1 bxs sundries, W Schmertz; 20 sks flour, Thos Welsh & Co; 1 box glass, Lorenz & W; 1 car wooden ward, Dilworth Bros; 1 car s iron, W A Hollenbaek; 14 sks rags, H R McClelland & Co; 3 bxs b nails, Whitman W D & Co; 8 head live stock, W Hoffman; 1 box mdse, Van Gordou & S.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, June 26.—1 car r copper, 7 bbl do, C G Hussey & Co; 700 kgs powder, A Kirk; 1 car g stones, Lindsay S & Co; 1 car s iron, John McDermott; 1 car lumber, Kelly & Co; 4 cars do, Miller Bro; 100 bxs starch, Dilworth Bro; 23 cases tobacco, S F Bowser; 10 pumps, S Hare; 2 bbls oil, G F Palmer; 1 car oats, W G Mellon; 1 car stone J S S Knox; 24 sks potatoes, J O'Brien; 5 kgs oats, Meal, Haworth & Co; 2 cars iron, Wm Mullen; 1 car oil bbls, B D Moore; 15 cases tobacco, Lubby Bro; 50 do do, Kromer Bro; 25 bedsteads, S Woodwell & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE

HOME NEWS.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday an old man named Patrick Moorhead died very suddenly at his home near the new market house on Fifth avenue, immediately in the rear of the Relief Engine house. He was sitting on a chair at the door of his house, when which he fell to the floor and on being taken up was found to be quite dead. The deceased was eighty-four years of age. Coroner Fleest was notified and will probably hold an inquest.

Western University Alumni.

The semi-annual meeting of the "Alumni Association" will be held at the University on Friday afternoon, June 28th, at half past four o'clock. Every alumni should be present. The "annual dinner" will be served at three o'clock, P. M., of the same day. The Committee is endeavored to reach every Alumni with an invitation to the dinner, and desire to say if any one has been overlooked it was unintentional, and he can still procure a ticket at the University, or at No. 32 Wood street.

The "Greenhorn" Robbery.

Yesterday morning an item was published stating that a drug clerk had been victimized by a man who had been introduced to him for the purpose of "showing the town." It will be remembered that the guilde appropriated a pocket book containing $50. The case was put into the hands of detective Herron, who, from the description given of the thief, came to the conclusion that he was Joseph Hern who had at one time been a barkeeper in the employ of Michael Huber. Last evening Hern was arrested in the vicinity of the Union Depot and taken to the central station. He will have a hearing this morning.

Arrested for Robbery.

About a week since the house of Mrs. Mary Kingsley in the Twelfth ward was entered, during her temporary absence, and about $250 in money stolen. Suspicion pointed towards one Charles Amos, who resides next door Mrs. S., as the probable thief. An information was made against Amos before the Mayor, and detectives Apples and Scott entrusted with a warrant for his arrest. Yesterday morning the officers found him on Railroad street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets and arrested him. He was taken to the Mayor's office and held for a hearing. It is said that Amos has lately been married a few days.

Letters Held for Postage.

Allen, Mary A. Mrs., Wilmington, Delaware
Beckel, Henrietta Mrs., Charlottsville, Va.,
Bingham, John A. Hon., Cadiz, Ohio, 3c;
Candler, Gen. Wm., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c;
Ellett, Jerry, Westerly, R. I., 3c; Gable & Co., West Palestine, Ohio, 3c; Lambert, Hart Robinson, Pa. O., Pa., 2c; Hopkins, Robt., Sewickley, Pa., 1c, Knam, Floria, Alliance, Ohio,
Mark & Elias, Herkimer, N. Y., 3c; Magley, Lewis, Sandy Creek, Pa., 1c; Mills, Date
Mrs., Bealsville, Pa., 3c; McClure, Albert, New Brighton, Pa., 3c; Nevin, Charles, Sewickley ville, Pa., 1c; Pinchat, Bennett & Hobart, New York, 2c.

New Library Hall at Oil City.

On Tuesday evening a new library was opened the Oil City Library Association. Rev. Wm. Young, D. D., formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, delivered an interesting address upon the moral and educational influence of literature. The speaker took occasion to justify the influence of such a novelist as Charles Dickens, classed through the city yesterday. He says that the mangled bodies present a horrible spectacle, and that he thinks that in all fully forty-five deaths will result from the accident.

A eccentric genius in the neighborhood of Troy Hill has created some amusement by his imagining the presence of a large treasure buried somewhere in the hill. A few evenings since he procured a companion and the two spent several hours in digging for the gold, but further result, however, than to afford a laugh for the neighbors when the joke leaked out.

A LARGE delegation of the Grand Army from Pittsburgh will leave here on the Pacific express at 1:30 A. M. on Monday, July 1st, to attend the State Encampment at Girtty's Run. Tickets at reduced rates may be obtained at the Fifth avenue ticket office of the P. R. R. until 9 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. As no excursion tickets will be sold at the Fifth avenue office is Sunday, it is important for those who intend attending should procure their tickets on Saturday.

IT having been stated to us that Mr. Gormly broke faith with the Monongahela Presbytery by furnishing us with the report of the proceedings of the Presbytery before the GAZETTE reporter arrived, some explanation on our part becomes necessary. Mr. Gormly did leave a report of the meeting at this office, with the petition of the Rev. Dr. Presley erased therefrom. A representative of the GAZETTE was present at the meeting, and on his return to this office, Mr. G's report was submitted to him. Our reporter at once corrected, revised and edited the report, making several additions and inserting the petition (which had been erased by Mr. Gormly) from a copy obtained by himself.

BREVITIES.

THE Monongahela bridge is receiving some much needed repairing.

THE Grand Lodge, A. Y. M. of this State, last evening, paid a visit to Allequippa Lodge, A. Y. M., of McKeesport.

WM. MENTER, who is charged with forgery, has been committed to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail by Mayor Callow.

ABOUT three miles of the Somerset branch of the Connellsville Railroad were yesterday morning swept entirely away by the floods.

THE Birmingham and Mount Washington Incline Plane was completed yesterday and cars will be run upon the track next Monday.

IT is suggested that, as the Work House has no chaplain, the "Rev." Mr. Jones, moved to that institution, be installed into that position.

TWO Masonic Lodges were instituted yesterday morning at Masonic Hall. One of the Lodges is for Braddock's Field, and the other for this city.

THE commencement exercises at the Blairsville Female College occurred yesterday. Ten young ladies there composed the graduating class.

THE work of enlarging the depot of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Company, at the corner of Penn and Tenth streets, was commenced yesterday.

SOME sharper, since the patent fare collectors have come into use, has been paying his fare on the Ormsby Passenger Railway with pewter five cent pieces.

MRS. ROBERTS, of South Pittsburgh, fell from a fence on which she was standing hanging out clothes, and broke her arm. Dr. Roberts reduced the fracture.

AN old man was killed at Beaver Falls on Tuesday by being struck by a freight train while he was crossing the railroad bridge. He fell a distance of seventy-five feet, and died in a very short time.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the pupils of the School for Deaf Mutes will take place in the Grant public school building, on Grant street, this afternoon at two o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THE people of Greensburg to-night are to enjoy one of Mr. J. N. Gotthold's select readings in the auditorium of the M. E. Church. It is rarely such an opportunity for hearing good reading occurs in Greensburg.

ABOUT two hundred and fifty German emigrants, taking the advice of the hoary headed sage, passed through the city yesterday *en route* for the great west. Seventy-five others concluded to make Pittsburgh their abiding place.

TWO horses attached to an iron wagon backed over a cinder embankment at Wharton's iron mill, Twenty-fifth street, Birmingham, and were so badly burned that it was thought necessary to shoot them in order to relieve their suffering.

A LAD named William Good, a stranger in this city, was picked up yesterday evening in the streets of Allegheny wandering about as if lost. He was brought over to the Mayor's office, where he said that he was from Alliance, Ohio, and had lost his friends with whom he came to Allegheny.

THE ferryboat "Covington," owned by Kreps & Bro., and running between the lower part of Allegheny and Temperancetville, commenced leaking Tuesday morning, and sank in twelve feet of water. She was raised soon afterwards, the leak repaired and the regular trips resumed.

A POCKET BOOK containing a baggage check from Chicago to this city and a number of bills and cards of J. Morganstern were found yesterday in the cellar of No. 84 Fifth alley. It is thought they must have been thrown through a grating by some thief who had stolen them from their owner.

A GENTLEMAN who was on the train at the time of the terrible accident at Belleville station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad on Saturday, has passed through the city yesterday. He says that the mangled bodies present a horrible spectacle, and that he thinks that in all fully forty-five deaths will result from the accident.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

Preparations for His Visit—The Programme Arranged—Four Appearances before Pittsburgh Audiences.

The proposed visit of Father Gavazzi to Pittsburgh is the absorbing theme among a large portion of our people just now, and appearances indicate that he will have a reception with which he can find no fault. The Committee of Arrangements have nearly perfected their programme, which embraces the public reception at Library Hall, when the address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny. It is expected that the visitor will make in reply, an address of some length. The officers of the meeting have not yet been selected. On Sabbath there will be three services held by the visitor. In the morning he will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. T. H. Hanna's at the usual hour. In the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, he will again occupy the pulpit at the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor, and in the evening his labors will be concluded at the Third Presbyterian Church this city (Rev. F. A. Noble's.) He will be accompanied by the Rev. J. B. Thompson, his associate delegate from the Free church of Italy, who will preach in the morning at the First Presbyterian church Pittsburgh, and in the evening at the Christian Church, corner of Montgomery avenue and Arch street, Allegheny, Rev. Joseph King, pastor.

Monday evening Father Gavazzi will deliver a lecture in Library Hall—when an admission fee will be charged—all the other services being free. He will probably arrive in the city by the early morning train Saturday, and while here will be the guest of one of our prominent citizens.

Father Gavazzi is now about fifty years of age; twenty-five years ago he was a devoted follower of the Pope, acting in the capacity of chaplain to His Holiness. His views however of the polley of the church, as expressed in a sermon on a great state occasion in the presence of the Pope, Cardinals, Bishops and an immense gathering of the people, were not in accord with those of His Holiness and the church leaders, and hence a separation was the result. This was about twenty-five years ago, and Gavazzi in the full vigor of his young manhood, and enthusiastic for the reformation of what he thought evils in the mother church, set about his life-work; the result was the formation of a "Free Christian church of Italy," in which all the Protestants, are united, when before they were all divided into contending seets. And it is in the interest of this church, that his present visit to America is made.

He is said to be one of the finest orators of the age, combining in his style a vivid imagery, fluency of speech, remarkable pantomimic power, and the perfection of fiery Italian fervor. A gentleman who has heard him said to us the other day, "I never knew a man who could speak so eloquently with every movement of his body." If half the accounts be true, Pittsburgh will have an opportunity of enjoying an oratorical treat which comes very seldom in a lifetime.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

A charge of making an illegal arrest is made before Alderman O'Donnell against two of Mayor Blackmore's police, Michael Welsh and Andrew Rupert, who were discharged for the larceny of some veal. The prosecutor, John Meehen, alleges that he was sitting in his own house eating his supper, when the defendants entered and as policemen, entered and without warrants or legal authority grabbed him and placed nippers on his hands and took him to the Twelfth ward station house. An information has been made before the same Alderman by Welsh, charging Meehen with resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty in making an arrest. The defendants in both cases gave bail for a hearing this afternoon.

George Gillespie, who is charged with surety of the peace by Andrew Sheehan, was yesterday held for a hearing by Alderman Strain.

Mayor Callow had but two common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

Maria Darling yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters charging Bridget Aikers with malicious mischief. The plaintiff keeps a saloon in East Birmingham, and alleges that the defendant came to her saloon under the impression that the defendant had sold the husband of the plaintiff liquor, and broke the windows, smashed the doors and wanted the owner out to fight. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

A warrant was yesterday issued for the arrest of John Rankin by Alderman McMasters. The defendent is charged with threatening to take the life of P. McNamee, if he had to swing for it.

John West made an information against Adam Woodel, charging him with assault and battery. He alleges that he went to take a buggy ride with Mr. West, who is defendant's son-in-law, and Woodel was ordered out of the defendant's buggy, which he refused to do, when the defendant, it is alleged, beat him over the head with the buggy whip, and threw him out of the buggy. A hearing was had before Alderman Anderson and the case settled.

Before Alderman Anderson David Askins, colored, made an information against William Simpson charging him with assault and battery. Askins is employed by the defendant, who, it is alleged struck him in the face. Simpson was held in three hundred dollars bail for court.

Joseph Weismittle is charged by his wife, Mary, with abusing her and her four children, and refusing to support them. Alderman Taylor had the husband arrested and he is now awaiting a hearing.

In the case of Patrick Nally who was charged before Alderman Strain with perjury, the defendant was yesterday held in one thousand dollars bail for a hearing this afternoon.

Thos. Maloney makes an information before Alderman Strain charging Eli Bridges with the larceny of a valuable dog, worth one hundred dollars. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Bridget Arthurs, charged before Alderman Strain with selling liquor on last Sunday, was held to bail.

John Morgan was yesterday brought from Fulton, Ohio, by one of Alderman Strain's Constables on the charge of forging name to a draft of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents, at Brady's bank, purporting to be drawn by Gilbert H. McGibbon on the Shenango Bank of Somerset, Ohio. The draft was honored, and sent to Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, for collection. The latter soon discovered it to be a forgery. It was subsequently alleged that Morgan was the man who committed the crime. He was committed for a hearing.

An information was yesterday made before Alderman McMasters, by Health Officer Crosby, against John Urber and J. Spelcher for maintaining a nuisance in a hog pen and slaughter-house on Kirkpatrick street. Warrants issued.

False representation is the charge against "Big" Scott by Catharine Kerr, who alleges that he obtained board from her to the amount of ten dollars, representing that he was employed by a firm of bricklayers who owed him a large sum. Alderman McMasters issued the warrant.

William H. Moore, of J. Moore & Bro., yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging J. W. Goe with the larceny of a quantity of butter and eggs from their store valued at one hundred dollars. A warrant was issued.

Daniel McShagery was yesterday sent to the work house for thirty days by Mayor Blackmore, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Mayor yesterday disposed of forty-two common cases at the morning hearing.

An information was made yesterday before the Mayor against Owens Fitzsimmons, charging him with maintaining a nuisance on Seventh street near the Allegheny river. The defendant keeps the horse market in that locality, and the nuisance consists in blocking up the street while selling horses. Fitzsimmons gave bail for a hearing.

A colored man named William Moseby was arrested yesterday by Officer Sayers on a charge of stealing a cane, the property of the officer.

Officer Bloomfield yesterday found a man, supposed to be J. D. Parish, of Wilkinsburg, lying in an insensible condition on Webster avenue. He was hauled to the lock-up, and Captain George Garrison observing a bruise in his head thought he was injured, and sent for Dr. McCann. The doctor administered restoratives and it was then ascertained that the man was in a state of gross intoxication. He, no doubt, received his injuries from a fall.

Concert in the Valley.

The Allegheny Quartette Club gave a grand concert in the Valley Church, Findley township, a few evenings since. There was a large gathering in attendance, and the entertainment passed off in the most delightful manner. The programme embraced such songs as "Don't push a man because he's down," "Simon the Sailor," "Give the Old Man a Chance," "Uncle Ned," "Woodman, Spare that Tree," and other sentimental and humorous selections.

The club will give an entertainment at Raccoon church, in the village of Candor, Washington, on Tuesday, July 2d. It will be the last opportunity of attending an entertainment of any kind in "old Raccoon," a building that has withstood the storms of many years, as it is soon to be razed to the ground and a more imposing edifice erected.

The Literary Societies of Oakdale Academy will give a literary entertainment at Oakdale Hall on Tuesday evening, July 2d. On Monday evening, July 1st, Rev. George P. Hays will deliver a lecture. Oakdale Academy is in a very prosperous condition. The Principal is Prof. Silas Cooke, and the Assistant Principal Mrs. M. J. Douthett, both of whom are winning golden opinions for the able manner in which they conduct the institution.

Yours truly, O. PHIDDLE STYX.

Keep the Hair Unblemished.

"I am like an old hemlock—withered at the top," said a venerable Indian Chief, pointing to his thin and bleeching locks. Thousands of men and women in civilized society, much younger than the old Sagamore, are like him, "withered at the top," simply because they have neglected to use the means of preserving and beautifying the hair which science had placed at their disposal. If LYON'S KATHAIRON be faithfully applied once or twice a day, to the fibres and the scalp, it is just as impossible that the hair should decay, whither fall out or become harsh and fuzzy, as that a meadow, duly refreshed with nightly dews and sunlit rains, should become arid and barren of green blades. This matchless preparation not only keeps the hair alive and the skin of the head in a healthy and clean condition, but actually multiplies the filaments and imparts to them a lustre, flexibility and wavy beauty unattainable by any other mode of treatment. It does not, like the metallic and sulphurous hair dyes, dry up the natural moisture of the scalp, but supplies nutriment to the roots of the hair and vigor to the fibres.

T-TH-S&S.

From Wm. Henderson, Esq., President Indianapolis Insurance Company.

"It is the rule of this company to charge less premium on buildings protected by the Munson Rod. I would not consider the lives of my family safe without these rods on my residence." Manufactured by Lockhart & Co. 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

Stephen England, of Sharpsburg, entered a plea of guilty to two indictments for selling liquors to minors, and the District Attorney was allowed to enter a *nolle. pros.* on two other indictments upon payment of costs by defendant.

John Frank was tried on a charge of assault and battery. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Wm. Soles, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted, and the jury divided the costs between the defendant and the prosecutor.

Bridget Tarp, of Chartiers township, entered a plea of *nolle contendere* to a charge of selling liquor without license.

Charles Kink plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery preferred by George Weber.

W. H. Corless, of the Twelfth ward, was indicted for selling liquors without license. The Court made the following order: "And now, June 26th, 1872, it appearing to the Court that a license was duly granted, in this case, but that the certificate was not taken out as soon as it ought to have been, on motion of the District Attorney a *nolle. pros* is allowed in this and in No. 304, on payment of costs by defendant."

Peter Kelly, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

The case of John Bender and Denan Schadle, charged with assault and battery by Gotlieb Leuch, was settled on payment of costs, by permission of Court.

Robert Watt plead guilty to an indictment for fornix et cet., Mary W. Gray prosecutrix.

Arthur Martin was tried on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. Defendant was directed to pay the costs.

Patrick Freeman was found guilty of committing an assault and battery upon Bridget Freeman.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. W. McClelland, A. Smith, D. Williams, Henry Coates, Joseph M'Carney, S. M'Cutcheon, and J. Lundy, indicted for committing an aggravated assault and battery upon George Moffitt. The defendants are members of the Niagara Engine Company, and the assault is alleged to have been committed on Penn street, because Moffet, who was driving a cart, refused to get out of the way of the steamer, which was out in response to an alarm of fire. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John McGovern et al,	Lewis Meyers,
Bernard Blue,	George Mullen,
Thomas Jones,	John Litchfield,
James Kier,	John C. Carroll,
Fletcher Calvert et al,	Wm. J. Miller,
Wm. C. Cravenon,	Sanford C. Haney,
Jacob Cornelius,	James Sullivan,
Edward Buckley,	Thomas Dunn,
John Whiler,	John Meyer,
Michael Lang,	Fred & Wm. Bowers,
Martin Meyers,	Samuel Hains.
	John Bates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Colored Voter's View—New York Tribune may Copy.

NEW CASTLE, June 25, 1872.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I see in the New York *Weekly Tribune* of the 19th inst., a ball thrown out by the Hon. Cassius M. Clay to the colored people; but the "fly" is so "thin" that the bait hook can be seen protruding.

It seems strange that Mr. Clay should so strangely mistake the character of the colored people as he seems to, for were he not so he need not have written his letter.

During the bloody strife that ensued did the colored people turn against their friends? Would it not have looked strange to have found a black rebel? The same unerring instinct that led them to detect a friend then is with them yet; they have not forgotten how Horace Greeley counseled the nation to let the South go, thereby fostering the chains of slavery upon us forever; establishing a government whose corner-stone would be slavery; nor have we forgotten that when secession was writhing in the throes of death, that the same Mr. Greeley was counseling a compromise whereby the pride of rebels might be pandered to.

No, Mr. Clay, the colored people know their friends fully as well as they know their enemies.

We are willing to admit that Horace Greeley has been a power in the work of emancipation, and so has Mr. Clay, and likewise Mr. Brown, and we do not forget Frank Blair; but we do not forget that sometimes the "sow that has been washed returns to her wallowing in the mire."

He says it was our "friends" that met at Cincinnati, and put in nomination for the Presidency, Horace Greeley; well, who were they? Henry Winter Davis, or Gerrit Smith, or Wm. Lloyd Garrison? Who are those friends to whom he refers? Gerritt Smith's name has become a household word in every negro cabin in this country; he made nothing in advocating our cause; he has stood in the breach when Greeley was advocating that prince of compromises, Henry Clay. Can we safely follow Gerritt Smith? Is there any doubt about his friendship.

We recollect that the successful termination of the war was our only hope, and we have not forgotten the battle of Vicksburg or Richmond, and we recognize the difference between compromise and "fighting it out on this line;" and also of the language, "I propose to move immediately upon your works." "By their fruits shall ye know them." Mr. Clay, well do we remember that unfated breath we looked for the inaugural of Gen. Grant, and we remember how we thanked God and took courage, when he recommended the adoption of the 15th amendment, and we yet recollect that he has never gone back on his record.

We are not particular whether Fred Douglass eat at his table or not; and we thank no man for a seat at his table, not even the Hon. Cassius M. Clay. What we want in such nights before the law, and we can safely trust the great Republican party that gave them to us.

But we would ask, who is expected to place Horace Greeley in the Presidential chair; our life long friends? no; who then; our enemies? Mr. Greeley's hope rests in Baltimore, not in Cincinnati. What great change has been wrought in the Democratic party by which they have become *par excellence* the negroes friends. Echo answers, not Mr. Clay.

But he offers an open insult to the colored people, by appealing to their fears; he tells us we are a minority, and that the weakest must go to the wall. "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" so we will not fear what man may do; they can do no worse than some of the supporters of Greeley have done.

But he lets out the truth unwillingly; he says: Suppose you will not be persuaded, and you go with the Grant men, and you are beaten, the National Government goes into the hands of your enemies. Where are you then? He answers the question.—"In the hands of the Philistines."

Thank you, Mr. Clay; we will try to keep out of the hands of the "Philistines," by voting solid for Grant and Wilson, without taking counsel from one who opposed the Mexican war, and then helped to fight it out, or voting for one who said, let the South go, "on to Richmond" and later, held the memorable conference with Jeff Davis' commissioners on the border.

A COLORED MAN.

Canonsburg College Reunion.—An Enjoyable Time.

CANONSBURG, June 26, 1872

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—The class which graduated at Jefferson College in the year 1862, held their reunion here yesterday and to-day.

The meeting being called to order Rev. T. B. Woodburne of, Allegheny city, was chosen Chairman and Jerome Lee, Esq., Secretary. The roll of the class was called with the view of hearing the history of each member during the last ten years. It was found that 8 out of the 50 members who composed the class when it left the College, have died. The remaining 42 gave their own personal history either personally or by letter, and it is worthy of notice that nearly all of these are professional men. After all the reports were heard it was resolved that this class should meet again in Canonsburg ten years hence, and a committee on class history was appointed to report at that time and arrange a programme for the occasion.

The following resolution was passed with but one dissenting voice. "Resolved that we the members of the class of 1862 desire to place on record our deep regret at the removal of Jefferson College from Canonsburg, and hope at some future day to see this College again in the same position she held for the last three quarters of a century." While this meeting was being held some of the ladies of the town gave a supper in the room known as Prayer Hall, to which this class and the alumni living at Canonsburg were invited.

Pleasant indeed was the sight of the tables so tastefully arranged with food and flowers. That all enjoyed themselves was evident from their happy looks and cheerful voices. After supper quite a number of entertaining speeches were made which showed how much pleasure it gave the old graduates to come back to their College town and how much pleased the citizens of this place were to have them here again.

At the request of the class, Rev. Dr. Smith, their old Greek Professor closed the meeting by asking God's blessing to rest upon them.

"Forming an Opinion."

MESSRS. EDITORS: There are certain immutable laws which cannot be set aside. Early in the history of the world these laws were first proclaimed to man, and from that time to this, every one who has attempted to violate them has come to grief. Who are those friends to whom he refers? Gerritt Smith's name has become a household word in every negro cabin in this country; he made nothing in advocating our cause; he has stood in the breach when Greeley was advocating that prince of compromises, Henry Clay. Can we safely follow Gerritt Smith? Is there any doubt about his friendship.

We recollect that the successful termination of the war was our only hope, and we have not forgotten the battle of Vicksburg or Richmond, and we recognize the difference between compromise and "fighting it out on this line;" and also of the language, "I propose to move immediately upon your works." "By their fruits shall ye know them." Mr. Clay, well do we remember that unfated breath we looked for the inaugural of Gen. Grant, and we remember how we thanked God and took courage, when he recommended the adoption of the 15th amendment, and we yet recollect that he has never gone back on his record.

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A COLORED MAN.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A. / Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26, 1872. /

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., June 26, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGES.		
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul				
Davenport	4	11		5
Keokuk	20	6		8
St. Louis	18	2	4	11
Pittsburgh	6			
Cincinnati	7	9		
Louisville	4	8		6
Memphis	15	10		5
Vicksburg	30	2		
Shreveport	3	1	1	
Nashville	4	6		5
New Orleans	5	2	2	

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Departed—Charles Bodman, for New Orleans; Nashville, for Memphis; Charmer, for Evansville. Weather clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, June 26.—Down—Crescent City and barges at 12 o'clock last night; City of Alton, 10 last night. Down to-day—Mary Poe, 7 A. M.; City of Cairo, 8 A. M.; Robert Mitchell, 11 A. M. Up—Colossal, 9 last night. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, ILL., June 26.—Arrived—Tom Jasper, Evansville, 2 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 4 P. M.; Shamrock, Memphis, 4; Julia, St. Louis, 6; Belle Vernon, Cincinnati, 6. Departed—Shamrock, Cincinnati, 5 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7. River fallen 8 inches. Clear; thermometer 86 deg.

LOUISVILLE, June 26.—River falling; 5 feet 7 inches in canal; 2 feet 7 inches in chute. Clear and warm this morning; cloudy and pleasant this afternoon. Arrived—Mollie Ragon, New Orleans; Brill, Nashville; Davenport, Cincinnati; Departed—Brill, Pittsburgh; Davenport, St. Louis; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river. The Mollie Ragon is laid up for the season.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—No arrivals. Departed—New Longworth, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St Paul; Great Republic, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Clear and warm. River falling. Arrived—Smoky City and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—last night—Mary Houston and Indiana, Louisville; Bismarck, Paducah; Mary Alice and barges, New Orleans; to-day—Church, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, June 26.—The river, after rising again slightly, is falling, with three feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and showering. Departed—Umpire, Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Arrived—Garret and Cowan, Ohio River; Probasco, Cincinnati; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Sheridan, St. Paul. Departed—Ames and Kellogg, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Wolf, Peoria; Minnesota, St. Paul; Cowan, Ohio River; Jo. Kenny, Kansas City. River falling slowly. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, June 26.—Alternately cloudy and clear; heavy rain this morning; light rain this evening; mercury 88. River fallen 5 inches. Up—Labarge, 10 P. M.; Grey Hound, 10 A. M.; Fayette and Le Claire, 8. Down—Bowling Green, 6; Collier and barges, 6; Hawkeye, 10; Mary Ament, 2; Morning Star, 2:30; Idlewild, 5; Business dull; shipments light.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, June 26.—Cotton dull; middling nominal at 25c. Net receipts 455 bales; exports coastwise 1,019; stock, 6,690.

GALVESTON, June 26.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¼c. Net receipts 24 bales; stock 2,075.

SAVANNAH, June 26.—Cotton quiet and firm, but no demand; middlings 24c. Net receipts 29; sales 26; stock 2,983.

MOBILE, June 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings 24½c. Net receipts 16; sales 300; stock 637.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—Cotton active and advanced, low middlings 24½c.

NASHVILLE, June 26.—Cotton firm; low middling 24c.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

The Recent Contest on the Thames—How the Atlantas were so Easily Beaten.

A London correspondent of the *World* writes to it the following lively sketch of the race on the Thames, on the 10th instant, between the Atalanta crew, of New York, and the London Rowing Club:

For the credit of the American sport I shudder as it becomes my duty to describe what followed. To describe it as a race is, after all, a mistake. In an instant, with one boat, steady, determined sweep of the oars the Londoners have shot ahead of their opponents, and literally before we have had time to recover from our breathlessness of wonder as to how it all came about, they are a clear boat's length ahead. But all of us, whatever our particular bias, being anxious to look on at least a well-contested race began to find excuses for the Americans. They have got the worst side of the river. They have manifestly steered an oblique course to get into that favorable current in mid stream, in which the Londoners are already pulling away at their ease. They have suffered a loss, a frightful loss, considering the merit of the crew opposed to them, in this operation, but they will recover themselves directly, and then "we shall see." Alas, no! the history of this contest is simply that the Atlantas, from first to last, were never in the race. Time, which in our kindly hope was to increase their chances, merely increased the distance between them and the London crew.

At no instant of time throughout this contest of one and twenty minutes did they gain even relatively one inch upon the London crew. The story is told how the Atlantas took the lead, the Londoners won—that, and nothing more than that. At Barnes' Bridge—a little over a third of a mile from the starting post—the Londoners, who have now turned a little way into the shore for the best water, are two lengths ahead. They are visibly increasing the distance at every stroke, and as some three and three-quarter miles have yet to be rowed, it becomes a simple arithmetical calculation as to the lengths by which they are to win. The oldest men on the river declare they have never seen such a sight; for though there have been instances in plenty of one crew taking a decided lead at the start without failing to maintain their advantage to the end, there has always been in such cases a visible reserve of strength in the lagging boat as encouraged hope. In this case there is nothing of the sort. The Americans are evidently doing their very best, for they are working at

THE FRIGHTFUL PULL

of forty-two strokes to the minute, while the Londoners never once swerve from their easy thirty eight. If there were anything like a proportionate exertion of propelling power in each stroke the number would tell, but in point of fact one stroke troubles the water before the preceeding one has been allowed to do its work, while in the London boat each slower pull does its apportioned share of work. It is a battle of the styles—the steady English style, in which legs, arms and body all lend their quota of force, against the feverish Yankee stroke that ruined Harvard, and is fast bringing America again to grief. All that the sporting critics had written of how the Americans would "go to Rochmond" and later, held the memorable conference with Jeff Davis' commissioners on the border.

Thank you, Mr. Clay; we will try to keep out of the hands of the "Philistines," by voting solid for Grant and Wilson, without taking counsel from one who opposed the Mexican war, and then helped to fight it out, or voting for one who said, let the South go, "on to Richmond" and later, held the memorable conference with Jeff Davis' commissioners on the border.

A COLORED MAN.

Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

The long narrow arched eyebrow is the prettiest, as we all know, but it is rare. It would not be so rare, however, if little more care were taken in its cultivation during early youth. For instance, if a child's eyebrows should find cause to be thin, brush them softly every night with a little cocoanut oil, and they will gradually become strong and full; and, in order to give them a curve, press them gently between the thumb and forefinger after every ablution of the face or hands. Simple as this may seem, I have known the most wonderful effects result from it. I have seen girls with wide straggling eyebrows reduce them into an archlike form within a few days solely by these means, and surely all will allow that they are permissible. Then again, as regards eyelashes, every mother knows that she is only to clip her baby's eyelashes while it sleeps, and continue the process during its childhood, to render them as long and luxuriant as a Circassian's. Yet how few think of taking this precaution, which, indeed, is as necessary as cutting the hair, for those who study their daughters' future beauty. Let us ladies, however, beware how they try the experiment on their own lashes, for they do not grow after a certain age. I remember a young friend of mine who had received from nature as rich an eyelid fringe as woman could have, and who, in her young wisdom, thought to make it thicker still by clipping it. She did clip it, and quite short. When next I saw her there was only a thick dark stump around her eyes, which stump has remained ever since, and will never grow again. Childhood is the time for cropping not womanhood.

A Lively Pet.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Last summer one of our Cincinnati belles, on coming home from Europe, brought with her an Egyptian mank dog. She turned him loose in her house, and during the first two weeks he tore up $5,000 worth of lace curtains, gnawed holes in her carpets, scratched the gilding from the mirror frames, besides ruining most of the upholstery in the parlor. Since then he has been five times to a horse doctor for treatment, and once to a regular physician, who esteemed the call a mortal insult. He has frightened all the children in the neighborhood, and there has not been a cat seen anywhere in the block since his arrival. He is better than a trombone player at keeping people awake, and is never so happy as when barking at the moon on summer nights. His regular diet is strawberries and jelly cake, and yet he is not happy. He pines for his native clime, his far off home in Labrador, and will not be comforted.

SALAD FOR THE SERIOUS.

A CLERGYMAN, having made several attempts to reform a profligate, was at length repulsed with, "It is in vain, doctor; you cannot get me to change my religion." "I do not want that," replied the good man, "I wish religion to change you."

"WAKE up, here, and pay for your lodging," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box. We were there, and we heard the sleepy stranger murmur, with a glance at the minister whose sermon had narcotized him, "Lodging and-bored, too."

A DOWN-EAST editor says his experience in journalism teaches him that there is nothing in this world that will so disgust and sicken the general reader as to learn, after wading through the particulars of an awful accident, that there is a probability of the victim's recovery.

THE Boston *Transcript* clears up the Livingstone mystery in this lucid manner: "If you would still believe that Dr. Livingstone is not stone dead, you have to believe what Seyd Ben Majid said to Sheik Ben Nassib. You must believe Seyd Ben to ahve been at Ujiji and Sheik Ben to have been at Unyanyembe, while his brother Abdallah Ben must have been at Zanzibar."

THE Cleveland police picked up a man a day or two ago in the streets who appeared to be suffering from great mental disease, but on applying soothing remedies he came to himself and explained matters. The *Leader* says that when he left his happy home early in the morning his wife kissed him good-by, as is her custom when he wants an errand performed, and then asked him to "go to the dressmaker and tell her that she (the wife) had changed her mind, and would have the watered silk made up instead of the poplin, and be sure to tell her," said the wife, "that if she thinks it will look better with ten bias flounces without puffing, and box-plaited below the equator, which should be gathered in hem-stitched gudgeons up and down the seams, with gusset stitch between, she can make it up in that way, instead of having the bobinette insertion, and piecing out with appique as I suggested yesterday."

DIED.

HEWEY—On Friday, June 21st, 1872, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at her residence in Robinson Township, MRS. MARGARET HEWEY, in the eighty-first year of her age.

DUNCAN—On Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, at his residence in Oil City, Capt. ROBERT DUNCAN.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock TO-DAY, from the